

ATLAS OF RUSSIAN HISTORY

Martin Gilbert

Cartography by Arthur Banks



The Russian History Atlas traces Russian history from the earliest days to the present. It covers not only the wars and expansions of Russia, but also many other aspects of its history; famine, trade, rebellion, places of exile, anarchists, the growth of revolutionary activity before 1917, the Revolution itself, Lenin's return to Russia, the early years of Communism, German plans for Russia during the Second World War, the Cuban missile crisis, Soviet-Chinese relations, and Soviet naval strength.

The book includes a wealth of factual material not usually associated with historical geography, such as the text of one of Stalin's few surviving personal communications—a postcard to his sister-in-law—and Lenin's telegram to the Bolsheviks in Sweden. Martin Gilbert has drafted each map individually to enable the maximum factual information to be included without using a separate page of text and has compiled an index that allows the reader to use the atlas as if it were a volume of narrative.

The Russian History Atlas is an indispensable guide for anyone wishing to understand the extraordinary range of Russian history and the wars and turmoils through which Russia has passed in over two thousand years. The following selection of maps represents only a few of the topics covered in this comprehensive volume:

THE SLAVS BY 800 B.C.

KIEVIAN RUSSIA 800-1054

THE MONGOL CONQUEST OF RUSSIA
1219-1241

(Continued on back flap)





Historical

**ATLAS OF
RUSSIAN HISTORY**



ATLAS OF RUSSIAN HISTORY

Martin Gilbert

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Cartographic consultant **ARTHUR BANKS**

DORSET PRESS

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Preface

I have designed this Atlas in the hope that it is possible to present—within the span of 146 maps—a survey of Russian history from the earliest times to the present day. In drafting each map, I drew upon material from a wide range of published works—books, articles, atlases and single sheet maps—each of which I have listed in the bibliography.

On the maps themselves I have included much factual material not normally associated with historical geography, such as the text of one of Stalin's few surviving personal communications—the postcard to his sister-in-law (printed on map 54), and Lenin's telegram to the Bolsheviks in Sweden (printed on map 87). I have drafted each map individually, in such a way as to enable the maximum factual information to be included without making use of a separate page of text; and I have compiled the index in order that it may serve as a means of using the Atlas as if it were a volume of narrative.

I wish to acknowledge the help of many colleagues and friends. In 1962 I began research into Russian history under the supervision of Dr George Katkov, whose insatiable curiosity about elusive historical facts, and whose enthusiasm in tracking them down, have influenced all my subsequent work. I also benefitted from the teaching and encouragement of Mr David Footman, Mr Max Hayward, Dr Harry Willetts and the late Mr Guy Wint. When I was preparing the first sketches for this Atlas, the maps I had drawn and the facts I had incorporated on them were scrutinized by three friends—Mr Michael Glenny, Mr Dennis O'Flaherty and Dr Harry Shukman—to each of whom I am most grateful for many detailed suggestions, and for giving up much time to help me. At the outset of my research I received valuable bibliographical advice from Dr J. L. I. Simmons, and suggestions for specific maps from Mr Norman Davies, Dr Ronald Hingley, Mr John B. Kingston and Mr Ewald Uustalu. Jane Cousins helped me with bibliographical and historical research; Mr Arthur Banks transcribed my sketches into clear, printable maps, and Kate Fleming kept a vigilant eye on the cartography. Susie Sacher helped me to compile the index: Sarah Graham, as well as undertaking all the

secretarial work, made many important suggestions, factual and cartographic.

I should welcome any suggestions for new maps which could be incorporated in subsequent editions, and any note of errors or obscurities.

Note on Transliteration

I have tried to adopt a uniform system of transliteration from the Russian. But where a place is familiar to English readers in an anglicized form, I have used the familiar form (thus Archangel, not Arkhangelsk; Caucasus, not Kavkaz; Moscow, not Moskva). Towns in the frontier area between eastern Europe and Russia are in general given their Russian transliteration: I have given alternate spellings in the index. In the case of the Polish towns of Belzec, Bialystok and Przemysl, I have retained the Polish forms (rather than the less familiar Russian, Belzhets, Belostok and Peremyshl.).

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Section One

ANCIENT AND EARLY MODERN RUSSIA

THE SLAVS BY 800 BC

Probable areas of Slavic settlement by 800 BC
Other tribal groups and peoples by 800 BC



The origin of the Slavs is unknown. Possibly they came from the Caucasus. By 800 BC they were probably settled between the Vistula and the Don, in several separate groups.

0 300 Miles

THE ASIAN MIGRATIONS 800-600 BC

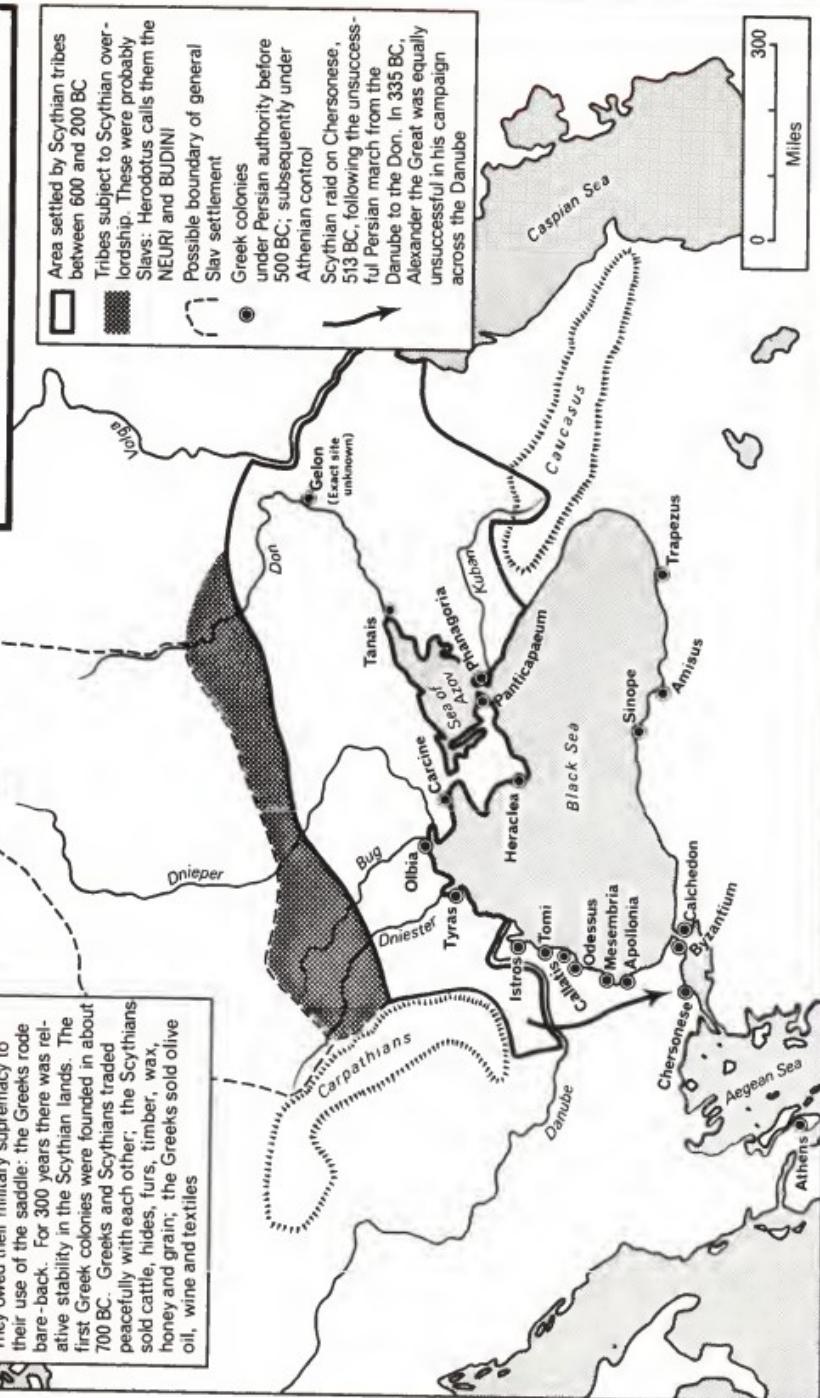
0 800
Miles



A succession of nomadic tribes moved westwards from China after 800 BC. One of these tribes, the Scythians, who had settled north of the Black Sea by 600 BC probably subjected some of the Slavs to their rule, and drove others increasingly further northwards.

- The Chinese Empire in 800 BC
- ▨ Eurasian nomads, driven westwards by increasing Chinese pressure 800 - 600 BC
- ← The general direction of nomad migrations, 800 - 500 BC
- ▨ Possible area of scattered Slav settlement by about 600 BC

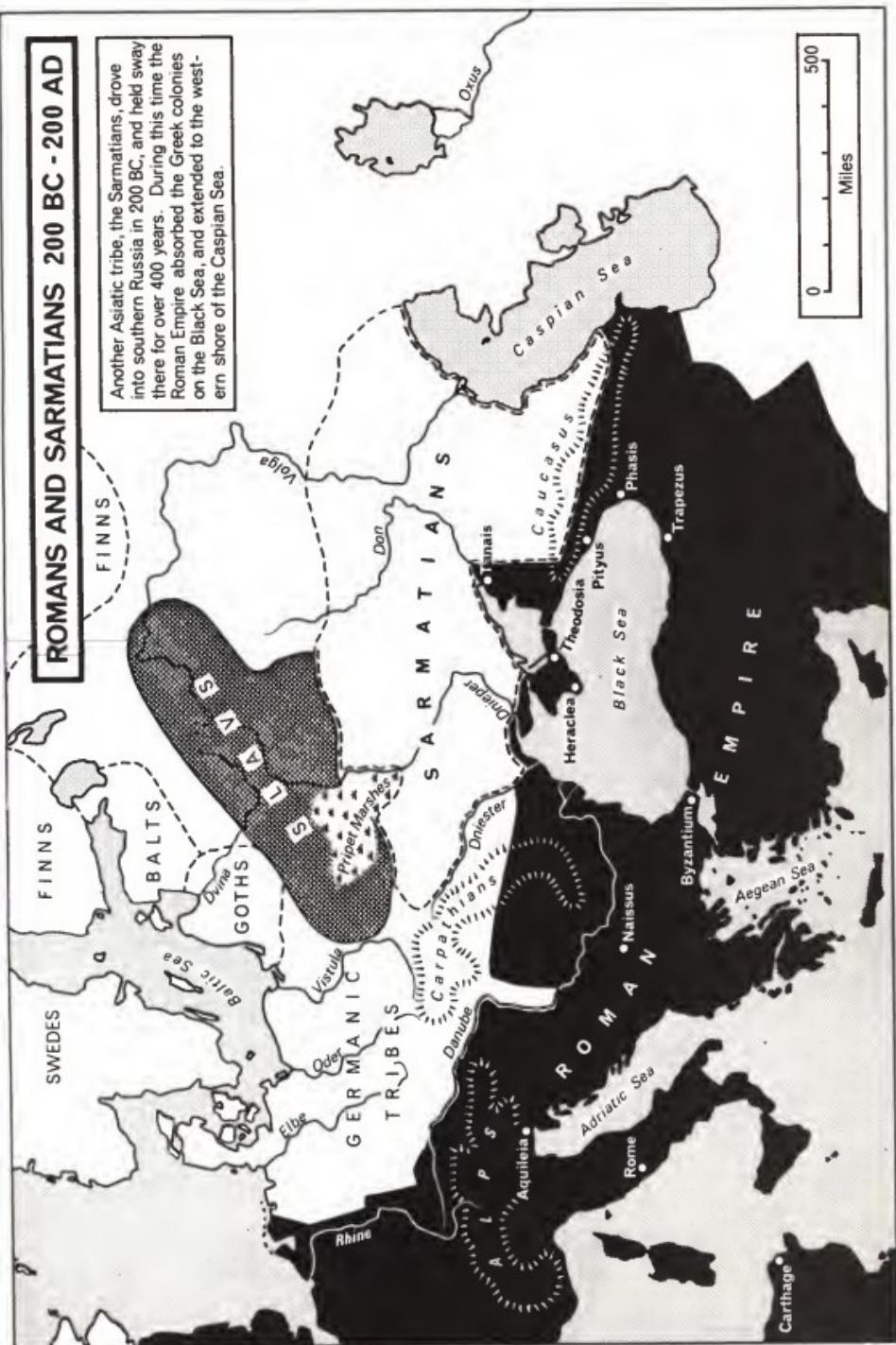
SCYTHIANS, GREEKS AND SLAVS 600 BC - 300 BC



The Scythians were divided into many small groups or 'hordes', each recognising the authority of the king of the main horde. They owed their military supremacy to their use of the saddle; the Greeks rode bare-back. For 300 years there was relative stability in the Scythian lands. The first Greek colonies were founded in about 700 BC. Greeks and Scythians traded peacefully with each other; the Scythians sold cattle, hides, furs, timber, wax, honey and grain; the Greeks sold olive oil, wine and textiles.

ROMANS AND SARMATIANS 200 BC - 200 AD

Another Asiatic tribe, the Sarmatians, drove into southern Russia in 200 BC, and held sway there for over 400 years. During this time the Roman Empire absorbed the Greek colonies on the Black Sea, and extended to the western shore of the Caspian Sea.



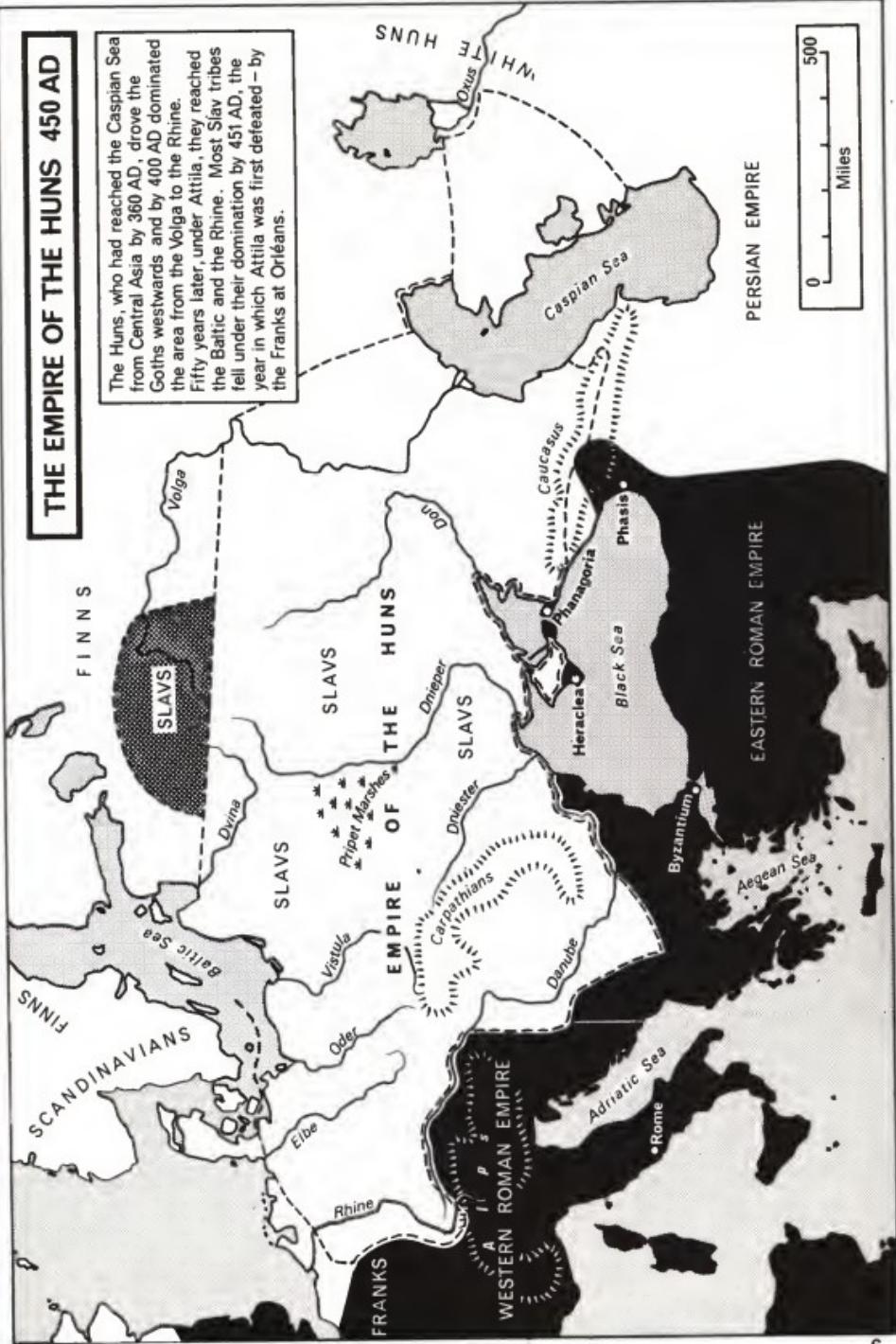
THE TRIUMPH OF THE GOTHS 200-400 AD

In 200 AD the Goths, a Baltic tribe, defeated the Sarmatians and extended their rule to the Black Sea. In 251 AD the Goths defeated the Roman Emperor Decius on the lower Danube. Between 256 and 268 they made frequent raids against the Roman cities shown here. The Goths were converted to Christianity between 300 and 400 AD; most of the Slav tribes had recognised their overlordship by 400 AD.



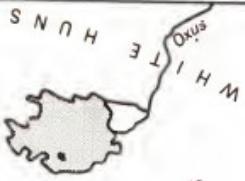
THE EMPIRE OF THE HUNS 450 AD

The Huns, who had reached the Caspian Sea from Central Asia by 360 AD, drove the Goths westwards and by 400 AD dominated the area from the Volga to the Rhine. Fifty years later, under Attila, they reached the Baltic and the Rhine. Most Slav tribes fell under their domination by 451 AD, the year in which Attila was first defeated – by the Franks at Orléans.



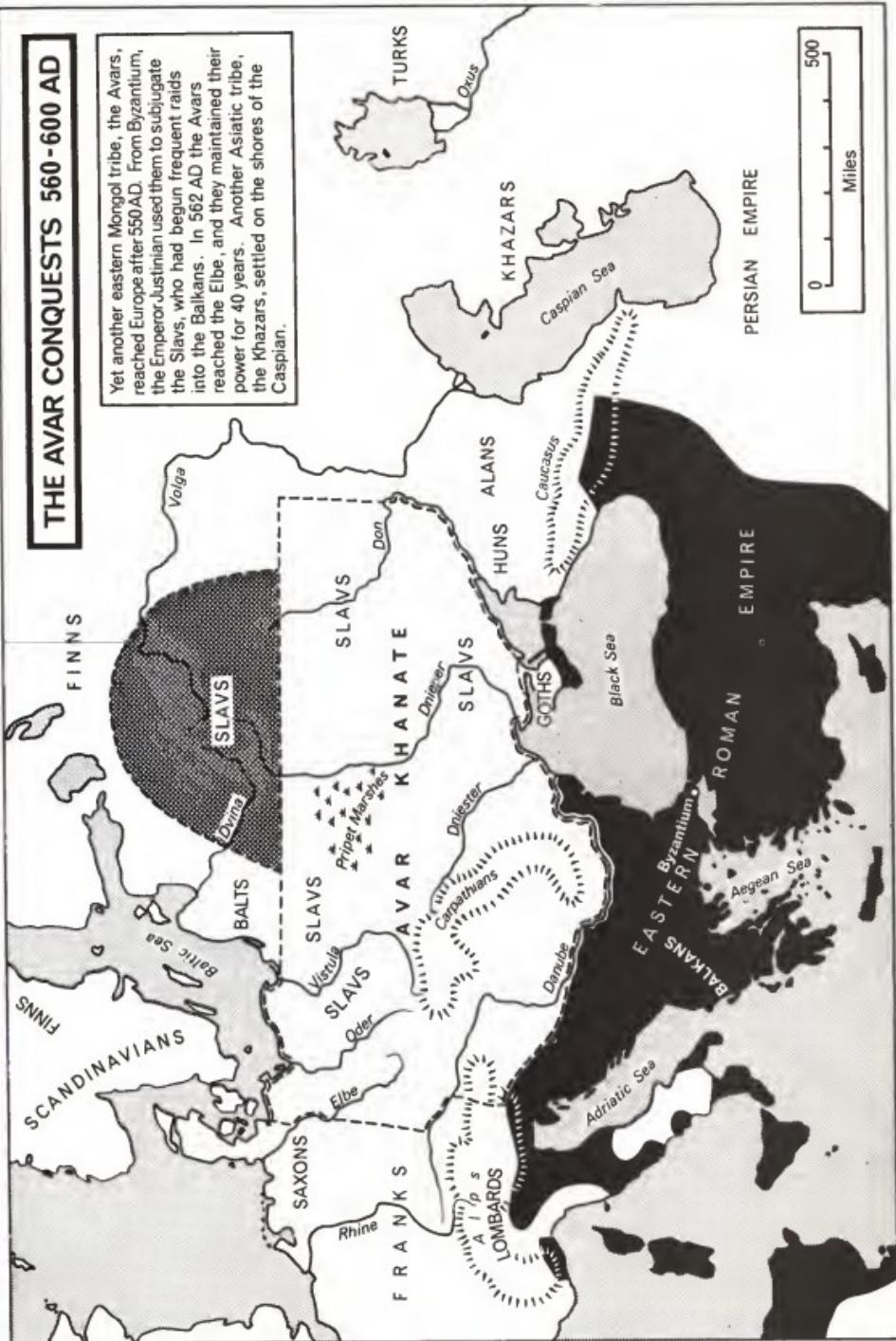
THE FIRST SLAV EXPANSION 450-550 AD

Between 450 and 480 AD the strength of the Huns waned rapidly. By 500 AD they had retreated to the lower Don and Volga. A remnant of the Goths also settled in the Crimea. Once the Germanic tribes crossed into Britain and France, the Slavs spread rapidly to the Elbe and Danube



THE AVAR CONQUESTS 560 - 600 AD

Yet another eastern Mongol tribe, the Avars, reached Europe after 550 AD. From Byzantium, the Emperor Justinian used them to subjugate the Slavs, who had begun frequent raids into the Balkans. In 562 AD the Avars reached the Elbe, and they maintained their power for 40 years. Another Asiatic tribe, the Khazars, settled on the shores of the Caspian.



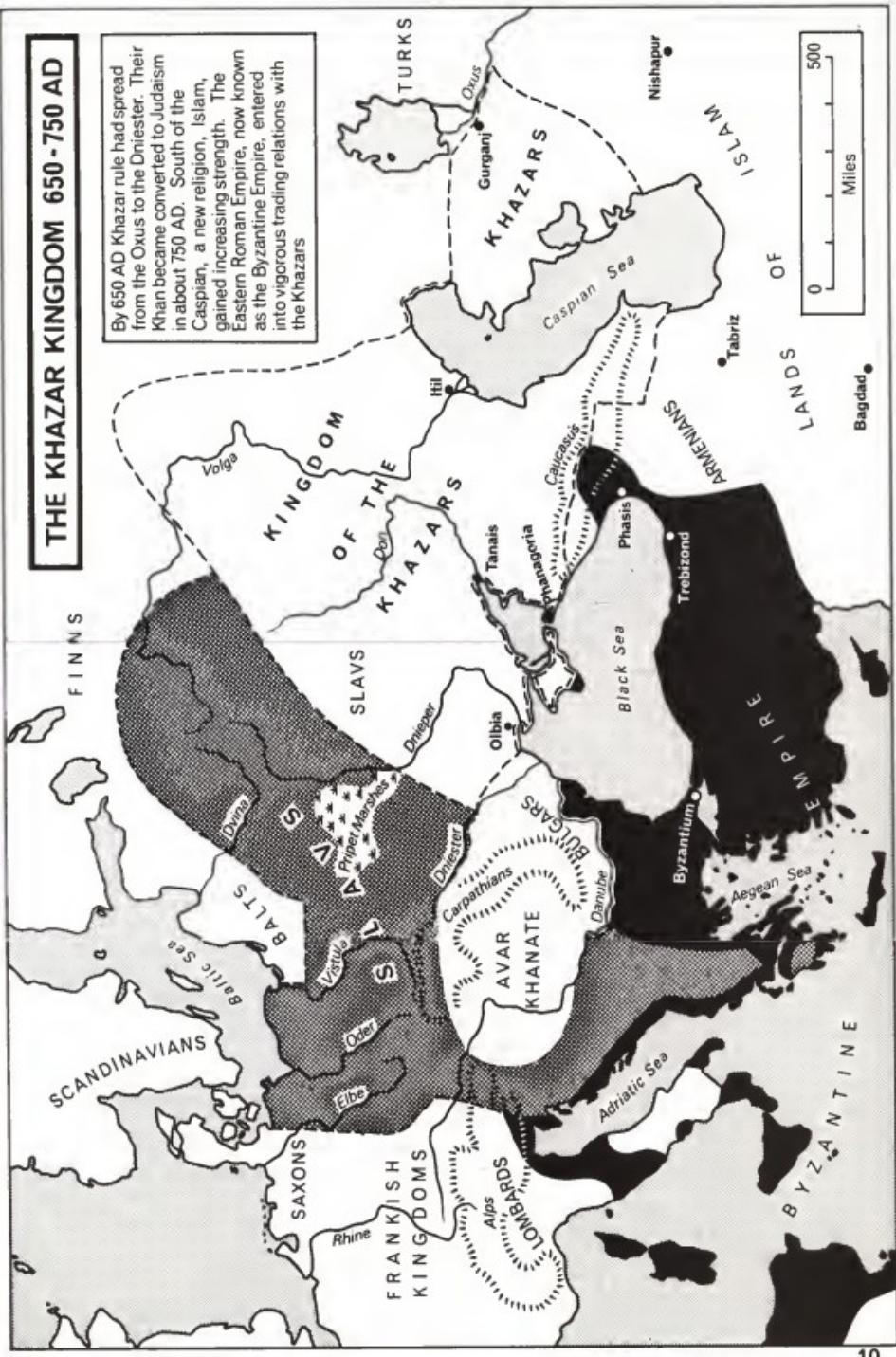
THE SLAV RECOVERY 600-700 AD

In 605 the Slavs on the Elbe threw off Avar control. Other Slavs migrated into the Balkans. By 650 the Avars were confined to the middle and lower Danube. The Huns of the Don formed the Khanate of Great Bulgaria, and were known henceforth as Bulgars. The Eastern Roman Empire retained a precarious control on the shores of the Crimea, in the Caucasus and round the Adriatic.



THE KHAZAR KINGDOM 650 - 750 AD

By 650 AD Khazar rule had spread from the Oxus to the Dniester. Their Khan became converted to Judaism in about 750 AD. South of the Caspian, a new religion, Islam, gained increasing strength. The Eastern Roman Empire, now known as the Byzantine Empire, entered into vigorous trading relations with the Khazars.

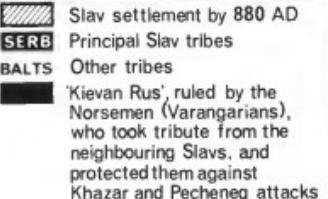


THE SCANDINAVIAN MIGRATIONS 800 - 1000 AD



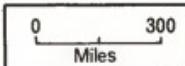
The Vikings, or Norsemen, sailed in successive waves from Scandinavia from 793 AD, when they landed at Lindisfarne, to 1098 when they reached Armenia. One line of Norse penetration and settlement was through the Slav lands, from Novgorod to Kiev, along the river trade routes which linked Scandinavia with Constantinople.

THE SLAVS AND THE NORSEMEN BY 880 AD


 Slav settlement by 880 AD
SERB Principal Slav tribes
BALTS Other tribes
KIEVAN RUS' ruled by the Norsemen (Varangarians), who took tribute from the neighbouring Slavs, and protected them against Khazar and Pecheneg attacks



The Norse settlers between Novgorod and Kiev quickly dominated the local Slavs, over whom they established political control. Known as "Varangarians", these Norse overlords moulded the Slavs into a coherent federation, "Kievan Rus". Originally Norse speaking, Kievan Rus, or Russia, saw a close mingling of Scandinavian and Slav culture; and the emergence of a strong Kievan, or Russian national consciousness. The first Varangarian ruler, Rurik, led an expedition against Constantinople in 860 AD. His successor Oleg established his capital at Kiev in about 880 AD.



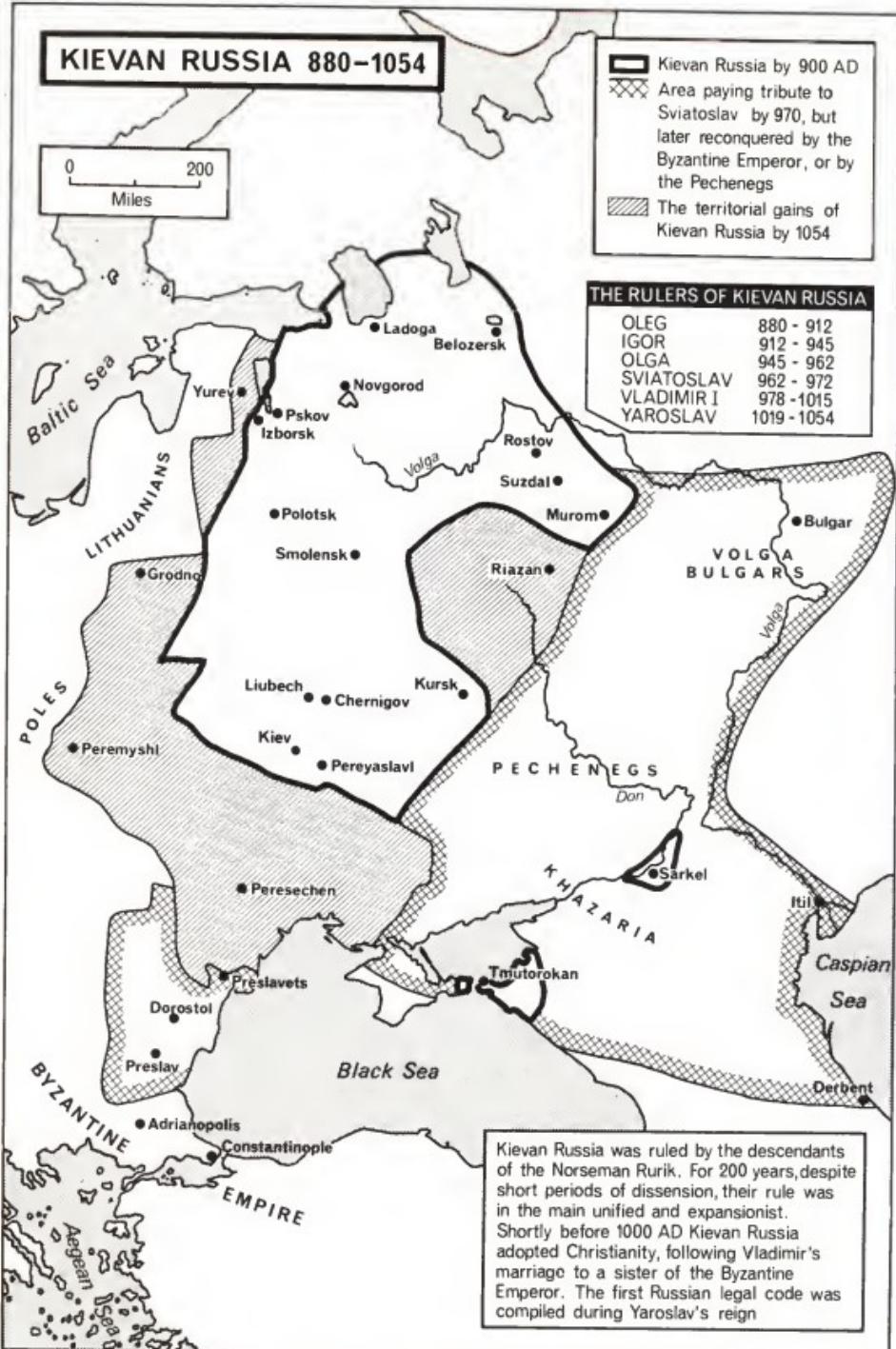
KIEVAN RUSSIA 880-1054

0 200 Miles

- Kievian Russia by 900 AD
- Area paying tribute to Sviatoslav by 970, but later reconquered by the Byzantine Emperor, or by the Pechenegs
- The territorial gains of Kievian Russia by 1054

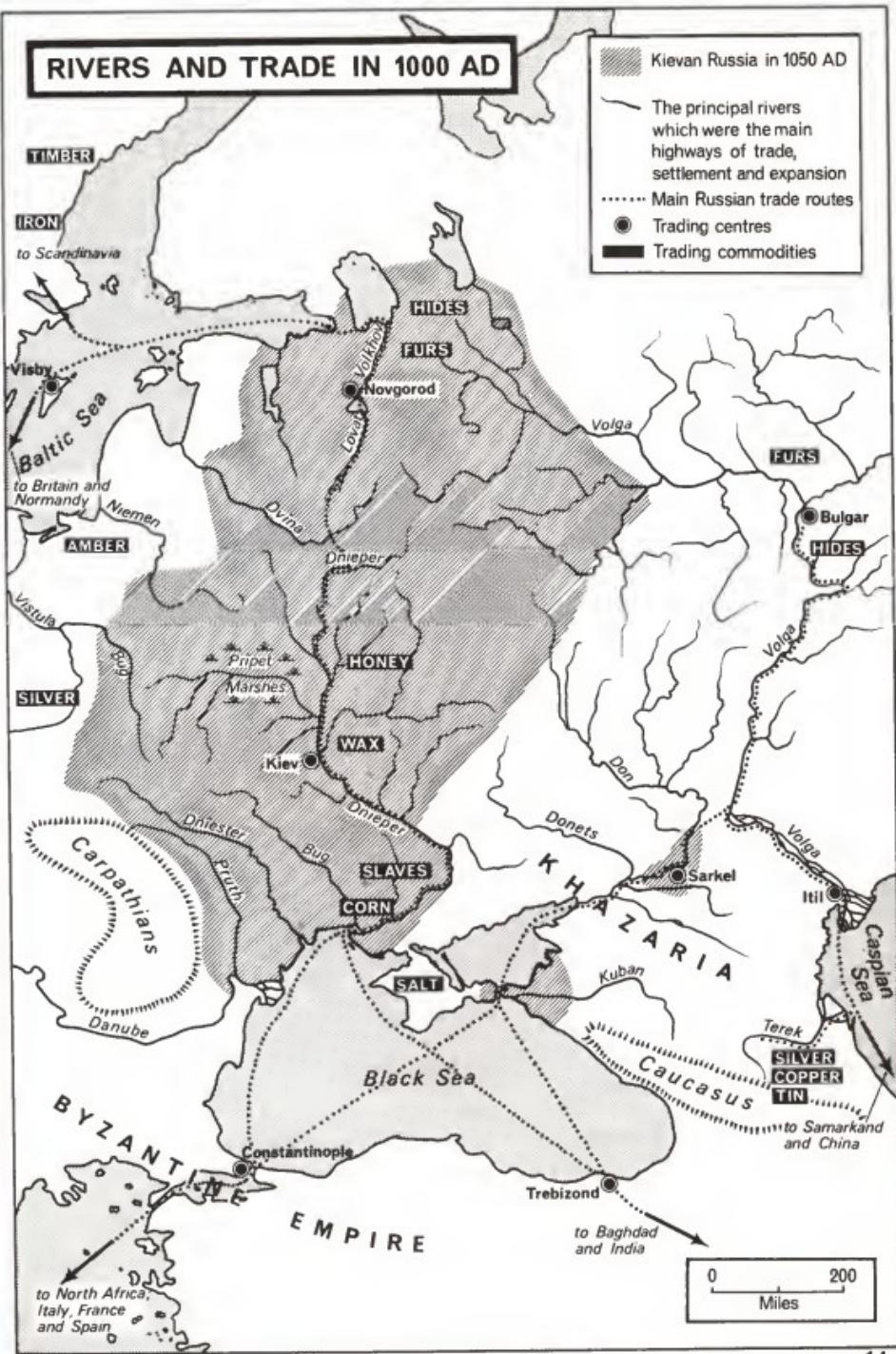
THE RULERS OF KIEVAN RUSSIA

OLEG	880 - 912
IGOR	912 - 945
OLGA	945 - 962
SVIATOSLAV	962 - 972
VLADIMIR I	978 - 1015
YAROSLAV	1019 - 1054



Kievan Russia was ruled by the descendants of the Norseman Rurik. For 200 years, despite short periods of dissension, their rule was in the main unified and expansionist. Shortly before 1000 AD Kievan Russia adopted Christianity, following Vladimir's marriage to a sister of the Byzantine Emperor. The first Russian legal code was compiled during Yaroslav's reign.

RIVERS AND TRADE IN 1000 AD



CHRISTIANITY AND THE SLAVS BY 1000 AD

The spread of Christianity led to the division of the Slav world. The Croats (in 700 AD) and the Poles (in 999 AD) were converted to Roman Catholicism. The Serbs (in 700 AD), Bulgars (865 AD) and Russians (988 AD) were converted to Eastern(Orthodox) Catholicism. This led in particular to strong antipathy between Russians and Poles, and also between Serbs and Croats



- The spread of Eastern, or Orthodox, Catholicism, under Constantinople's authority by 1000 AD
- Western, or Roman, Catholicism
- Areas under Muslim, or Islamic, rule

THE FLOURISHING OF RUSSIAN MONASTICISM 1200-1600



THE FRAGMENTATION OF KIEVAN RUSSIA 1054-1238

0 200 Miles

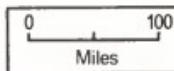


THE REPUBLIC OF NOVGOROD 997 - 1478

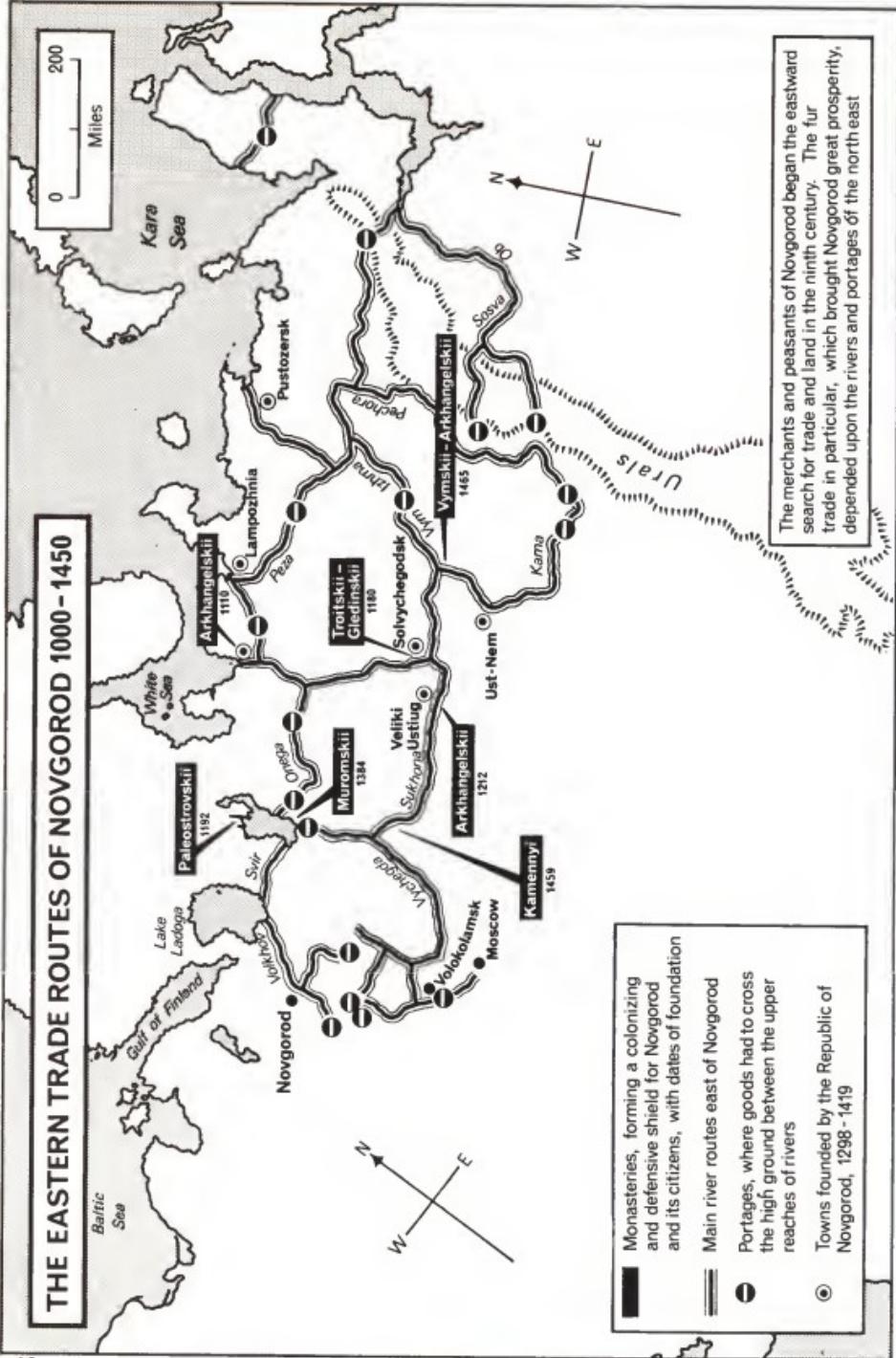
The Republic of Novgorod obtained self-government from Kievan Russia in 997, and complete independence in 1136. The Republic styled itself "Sovereign Great Novgorod" and was governed by a Grand Prince and an Assembly of citizens. Novgorod was for over three hundred years a flourishing trading and cultural centre, and successfully fought off attacks by the Teutonic Knights, the Swedes, the Lithuanians and the Mongols. In 1478 it was finally crushed into complete submission by Ivan the Terrible, and annexed to Moscow. The town itself was largely destroyed by fire in 1695.



- Territory of the Republic of Novgorod 1136-1478
- Province of Pskov, gaining its independence from Novgorod in 1348
- Principal military attacks on the Republic by the Swedes, the Teutonic Knights, the Lithuanians and the Mongols; with dates



THE EASTERN TRADE ROUTES OF NOVGOROD 1000-1450

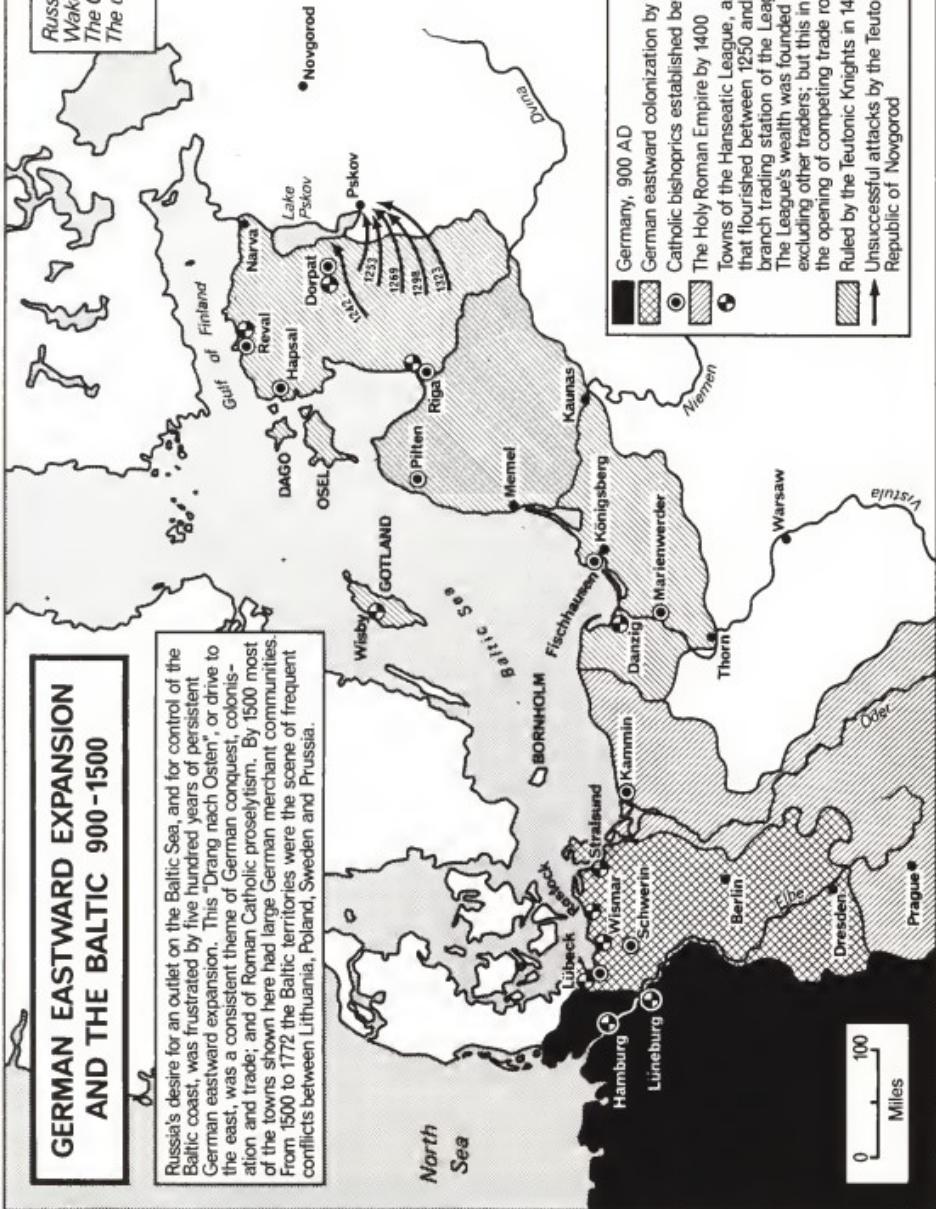


*Russian, Russian,
Wake yourself up!
The German is coming,
The uninvited guest.*

14th CENTURY POEM

GERMAN EASTWARD EXPANSION AND THE BALTIc 900 - 1500

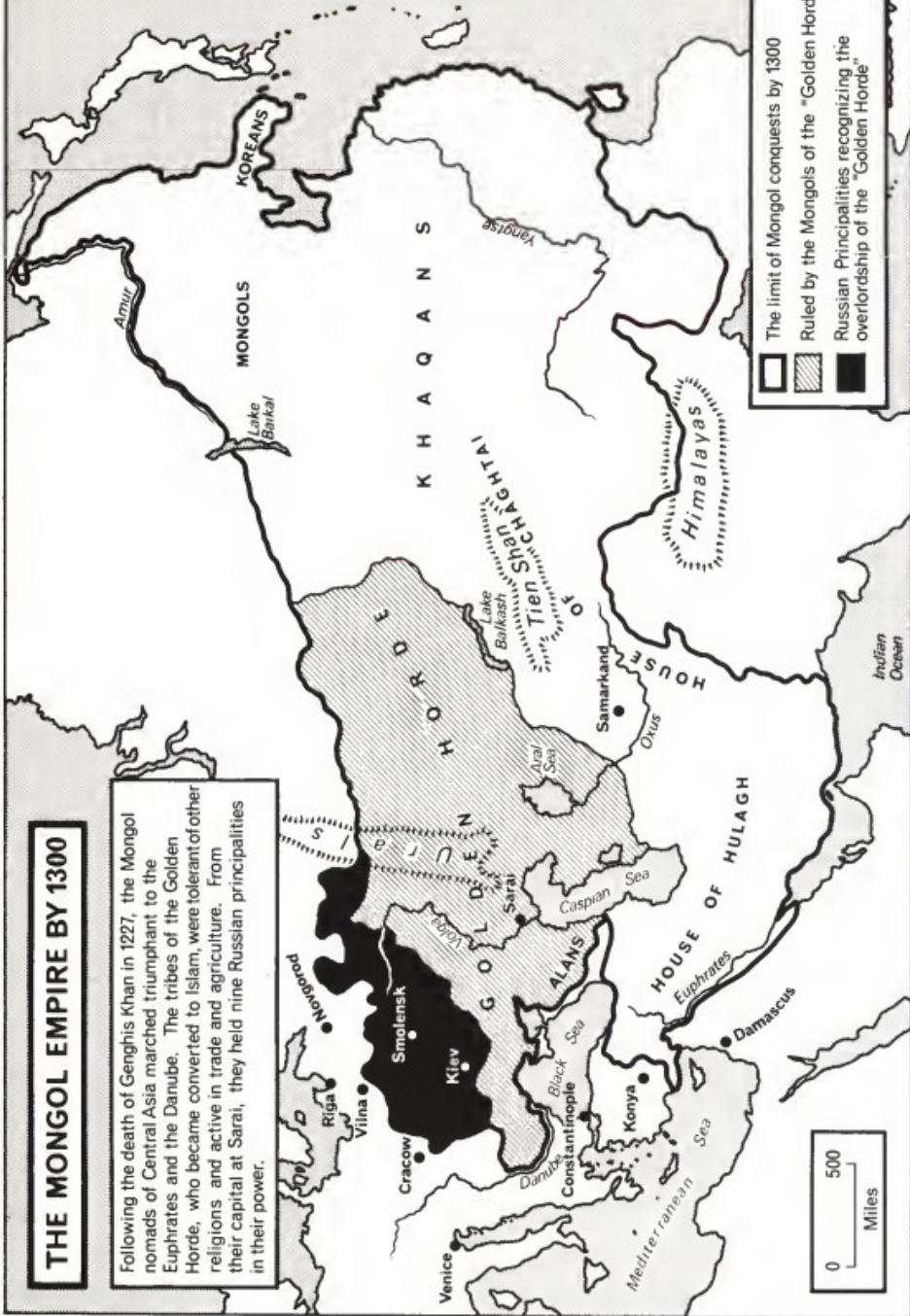
Russia's desire for an outlet on the Baltic Sea, and for control of the Baltic coast, was frustrated by five hundred years of persistent German eastward expansion. This "Drang nach Osten", or drive to the east, was a consistent theme of German conquest, colonization and trade; and of Roman Catholic proselytism. By 1500 most of the towns shown here had large German merchant communities. From 1500 to 1772 the Baltic territories were the scene of frequent conflicts between Lithuania, Poland, Sweden and Prussia.



0 100 Miles

THE MONGOL EMPIRE BY 1300

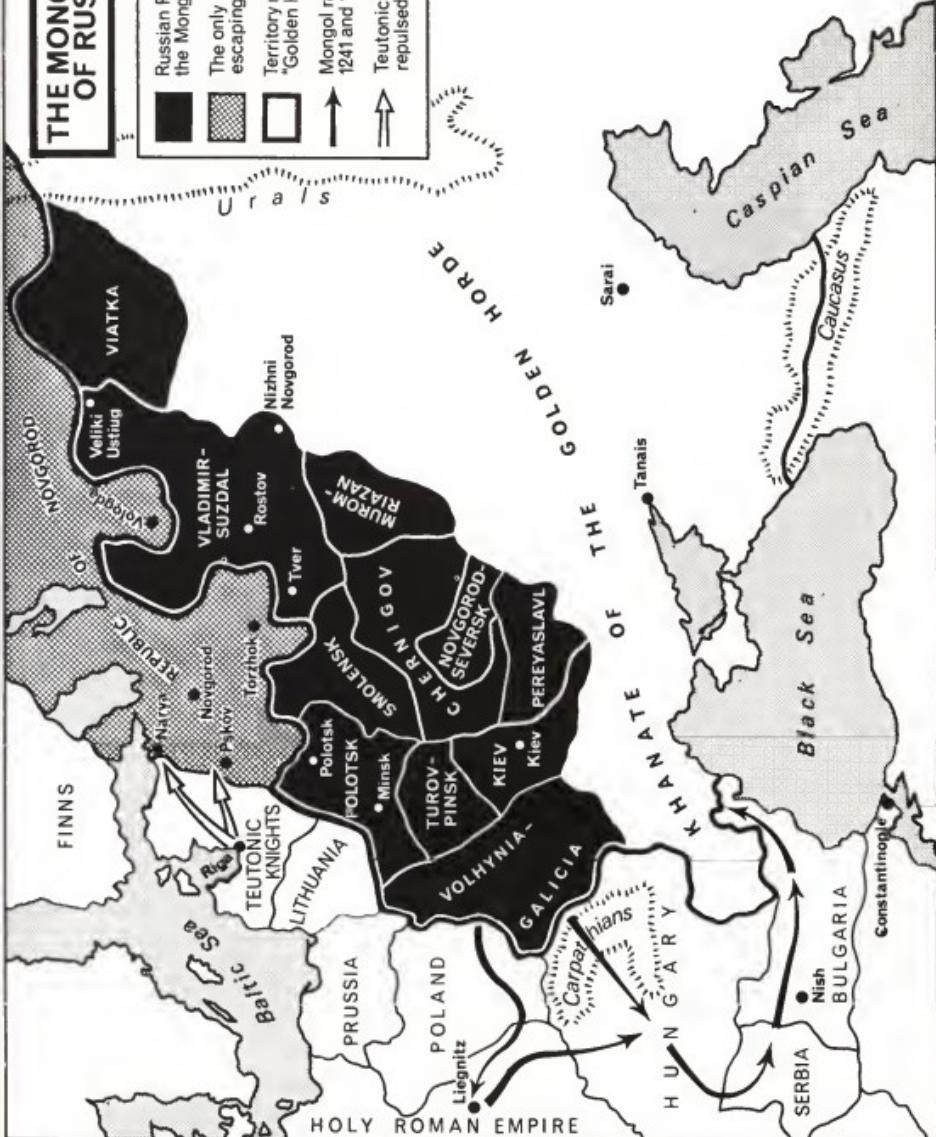
Following the death of Genghis Khan in 1227, the Mongol nomads of Central Asia marched triumphant to the Euphrates and the Danube. The tribes of the Golden Horde, who became converted to Islam, were tolerant of other religions and active in trade and agriculture. From their capital at Sarai, they held nine Russian principalities in their power.



THE MONGOL CONQUEST OF RUSSIA 1219-1241

Russian Principalities conquered by the Mongols between 1219 and 1242
The only Russian Principality escaping Mongol control
Territory ruled by the Mongols of "Golden Horde" from 1241 to 1300
Mongol raids west of Russia in 1241 and 1242
Teutonic attacks on Novgorod, 1242, repulsed by Alexander Nevski

0 200 Miles



THE LITHUANIAN CONQUESTS 1240 - 1462



THE EASTWARD SPREAD OF CATHOLICISM BY 1462



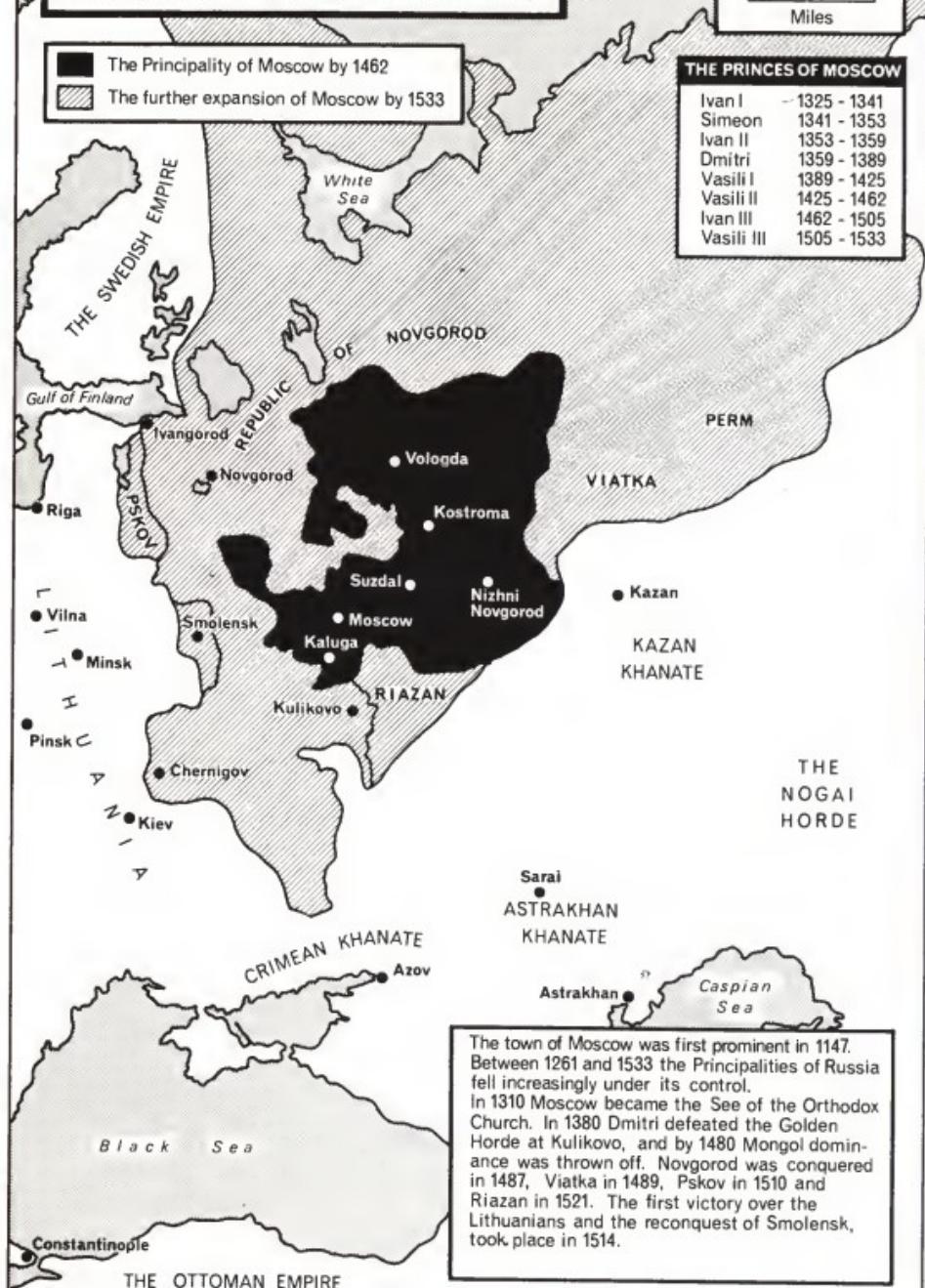
THE RISE OF MOSCOW 1261-1533

0 200 Miles

- [Solid black square] The Principality of Moscow by 1462
- [Hatched area] The further expansion of Moscow by 1533

THE PRINCES OF MOSCOW

Ivan I	1325 - 1341
Simeon	1341 - 1353
Ivan II	1353 - 1359
Dmitri	1359 - 1389
Vasili I	1389 - 1425
Vasili II	1425 - 1462
Ivan III	1462 - 1505
Vasili III	1505 - 1533



The town of Moscow was first prominent in 1147. Between 1261 and 1533 the Principalities of Russia fell increasingly under its control. In 1310 Moscow became the See of the Orthodox Church. In 1380 Dmitri defeated the Golden Horde at Kulikovo, and by 1480 Mongol dominance was thrown off. Novgorod was conquered in 1487, Viatka in 1489, Pskov in 1510 and Riazan in 1521. The first victory over the Lithuanians and the reconquest of Smolensk, took place in 1514.

THE EXPANSION OF RUSSIA 1533 - 1598

Russia in 1533

Unsuccessful military expedition against the Mongols of the Crimea 1556-1559

Russian conquests by 1598

Cities founded 1584-1594, with dates

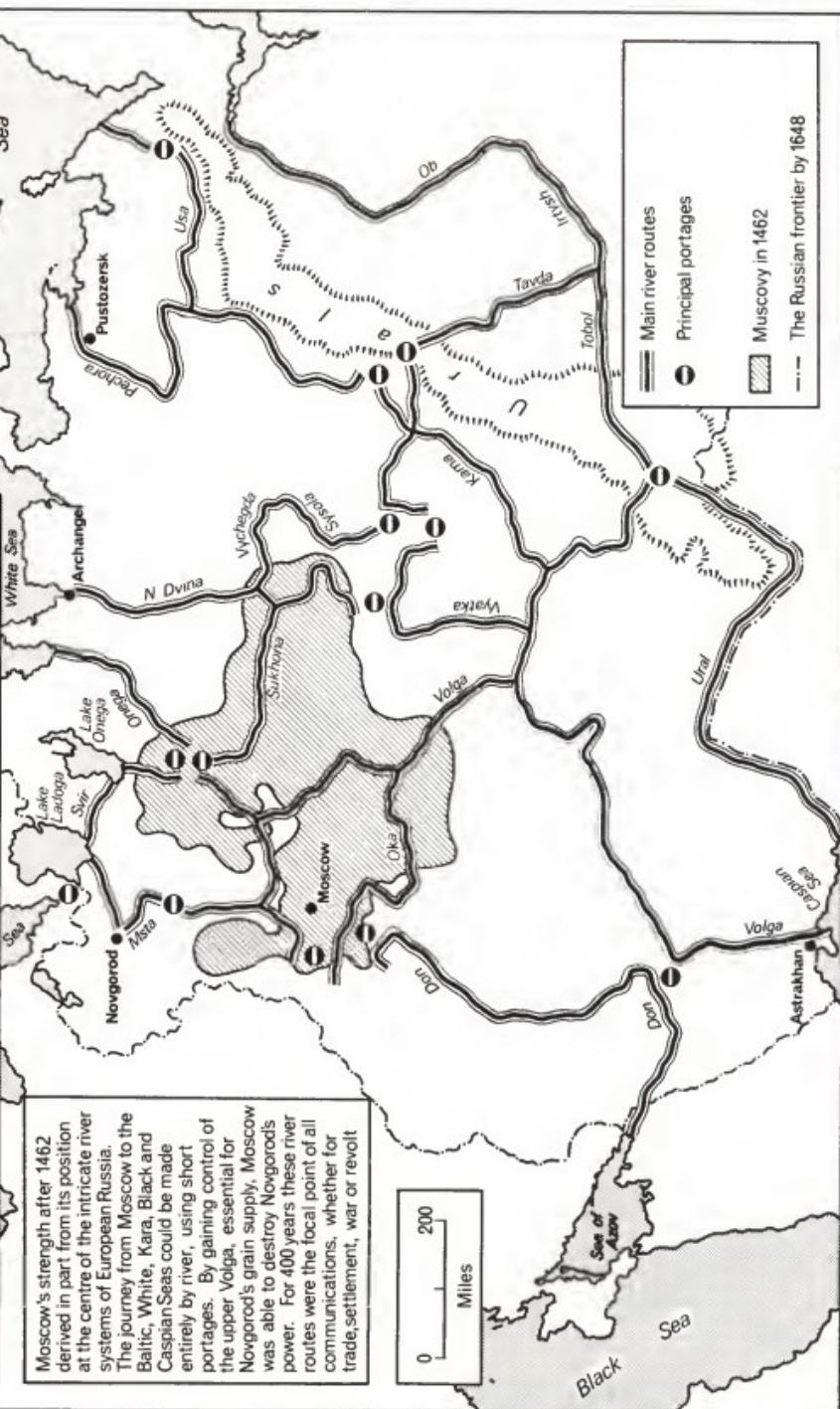


Ivan IV became Grand Duke of Moscow in 1533. In 1547 he was crowned "Tsar of All the Russias". He conquered the Mongol Khanate of Kazan in 1552, the Khanate of Astrakhan in 1556, and the Mongols east of the Urals in 1584. In 1583 the Swedes conquered Ingria and Russia lost all access to the Baltic Sea; but this was regained under Tsar Fedor, 1584-1598.

0 400
Miles

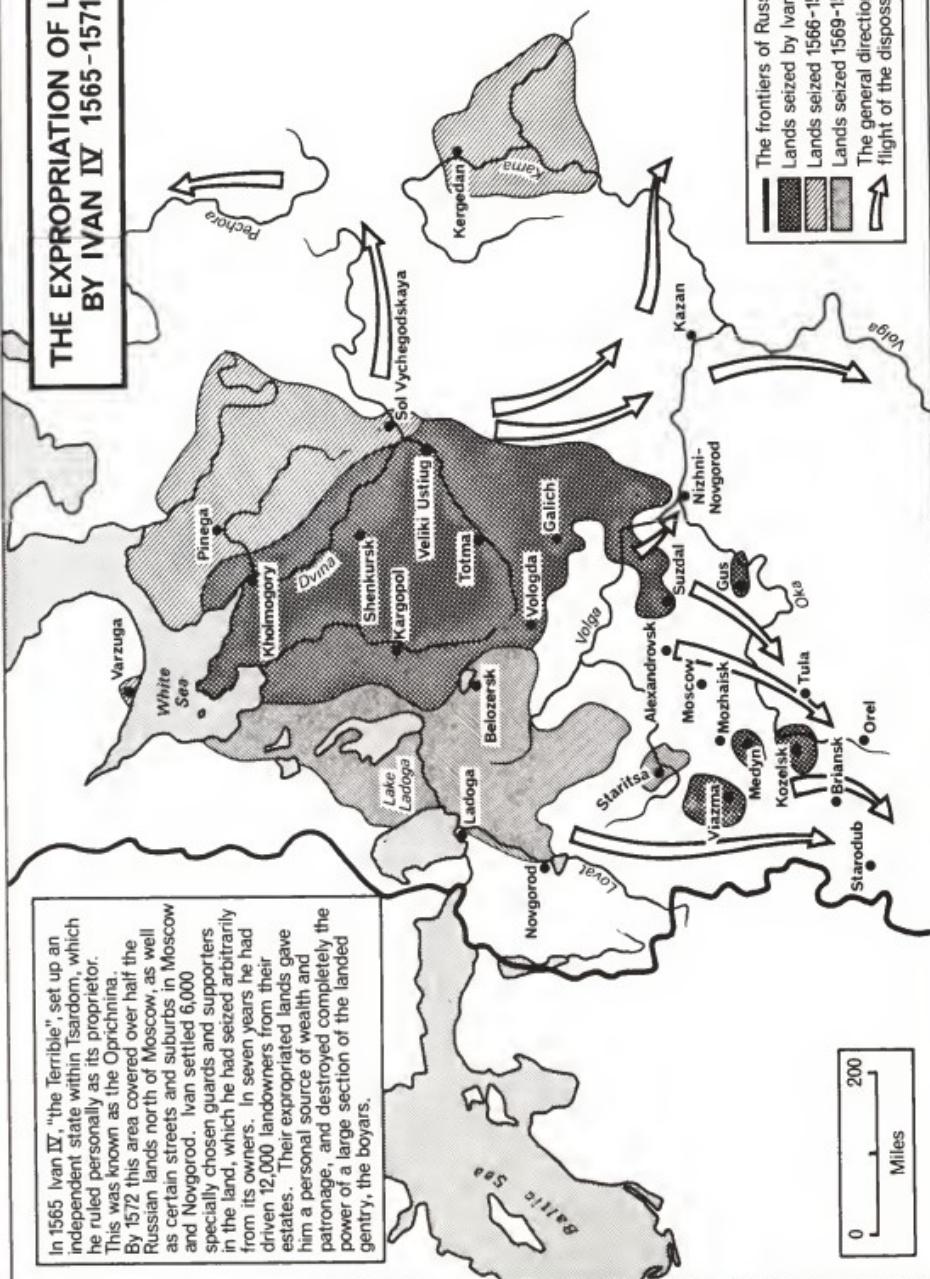
MOSCOW AND THE RIVERS OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA 1460-1860

Moscow's strength after 1462 derived in part from its position at the centre of the intricate river systems of European Russia. The journey from Moscow to the Baltic, White, Kara, Black and Caspian Seas could be made entirely by river, using short portages. By gaining control of the upper Volga, essential for Novgorod's grain supply, Moscow was able to destroy Novgorod's power. For 400 years these river routes were the focal point of all communications, whether for trade, settlement, war or revolt.



THE EXPROPRIATION OF LAND BY IVAN IV 1565-1571

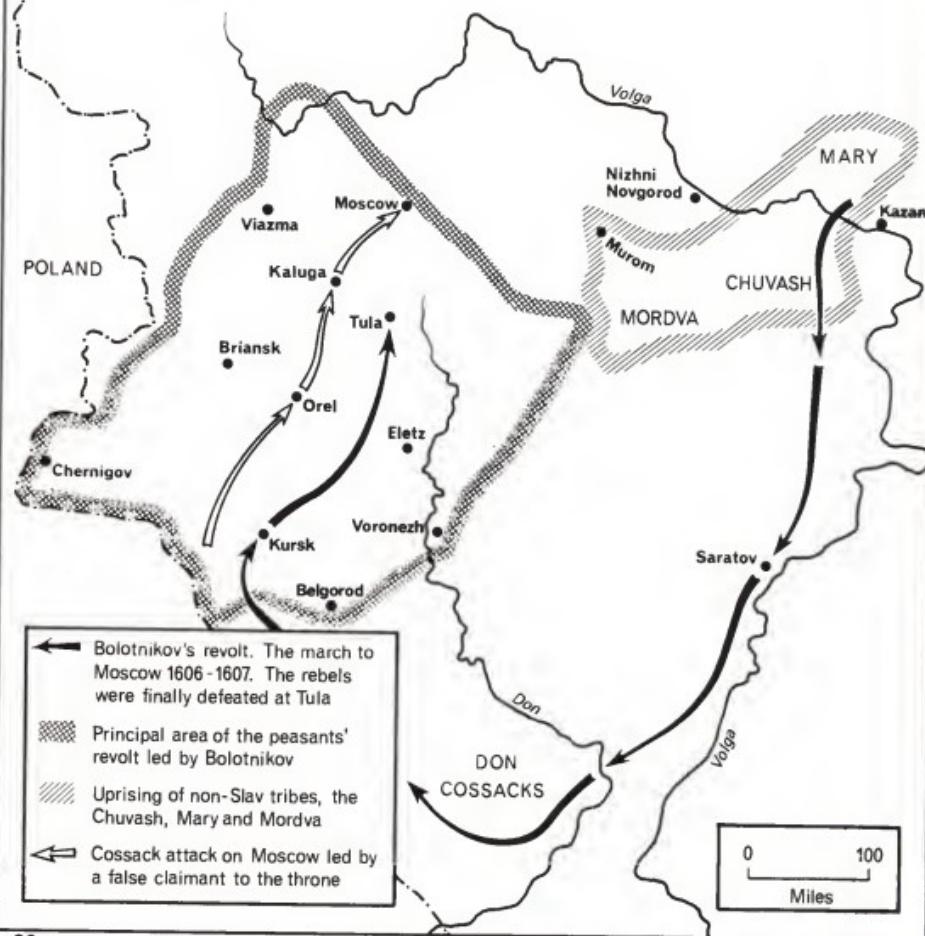
In 1565 Ivan IV, "the Terrible", set up an independent state within Moscow, which he ruled personally as its proprietor. This was known as the Oprichnina. By 1572 this area covered over half the Russian lands north of Moscow, as well as certain streets and suburbs in Moscow and Novgorod. Ivan settled 6,000 specially chosen guards and supporters in the land, which he had seized arbitrarily from its owners. In seven years he had driven 12,000 landowners from their estates. Their expropriated lands gave him a personal source of wealth and patronage, and destroyed completely the power of a large section of the landed gentry, the boyars.



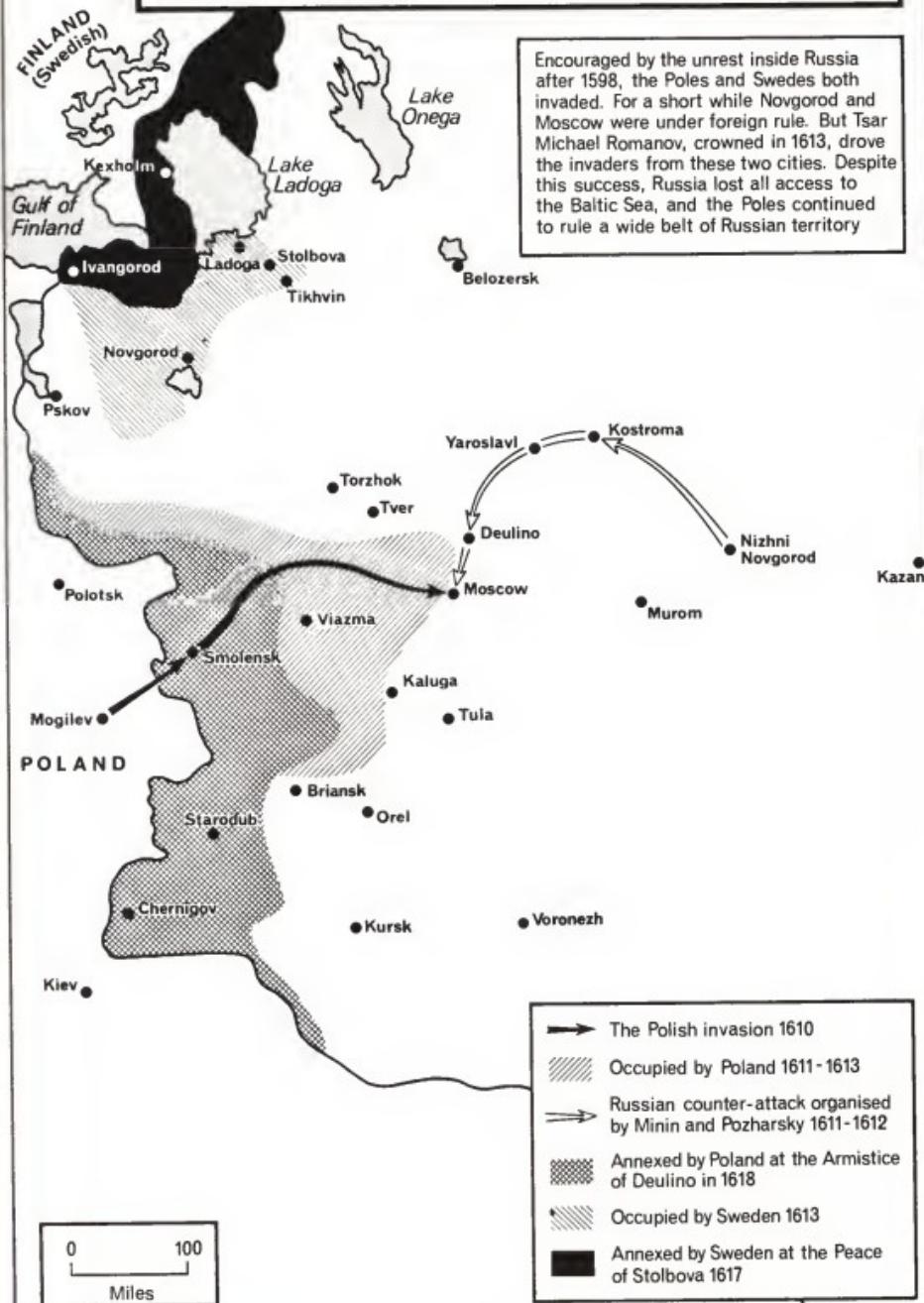
RUSSIA IN THE TIME OF TROUBLES 1598–1613



Tsar Fedor's death in 1598 marked the end of the Rurik dynasty. A series of claimants sought the throne during the next fifteen years. Famine from 1601 to 1603, and political chaos, led to two major rebellions, one of Russian peasants and the other of non-Russian tribes in the Volga region. In 1613 Michael Romanov was crowned Tsar and order was restored. The Romanov dynasty ruled until 1917.



THE POLISH AND SWEDISH INVASIONS 1610 – 1618



0 100
Miles

THE WESTWARD EXPANSION OF RUSSIA 1640 - 1667



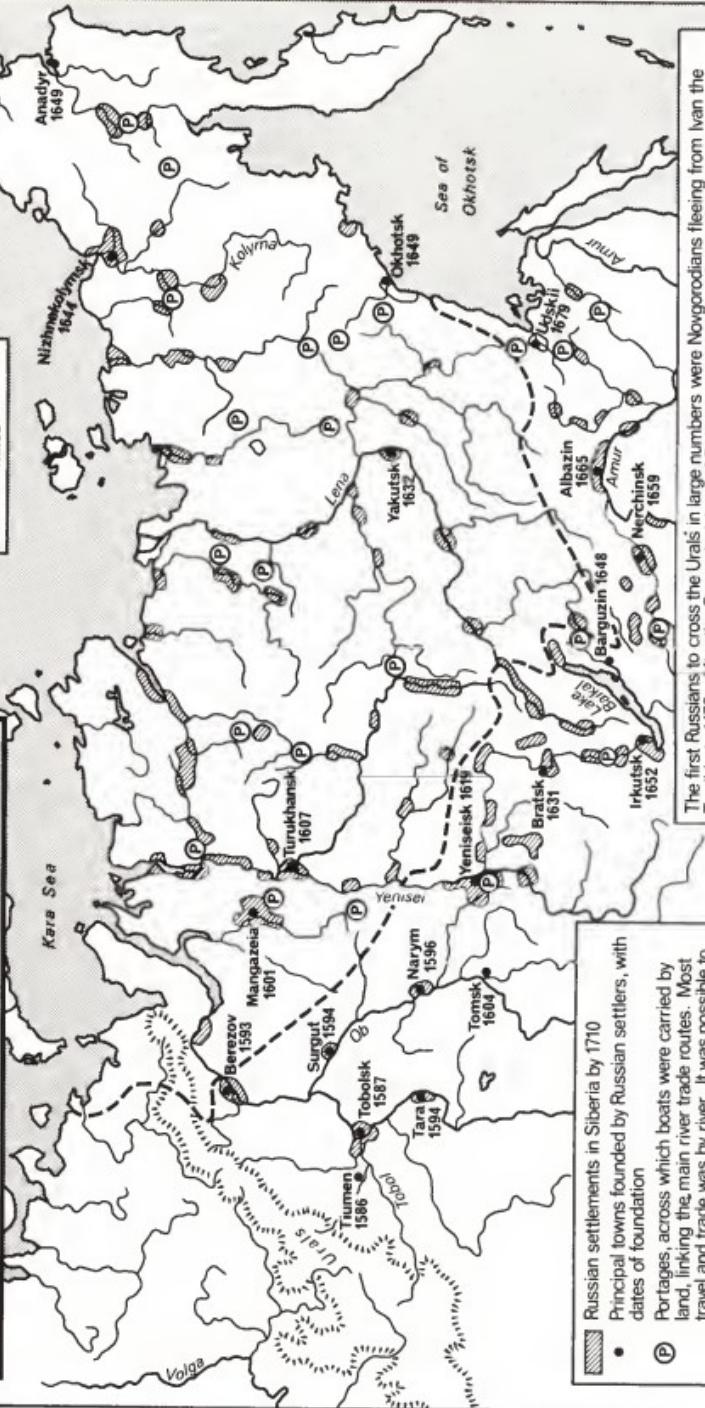
SOCIAL UNREST 1648 and 1670

In 1648 uprisings took place in many of the principal Russian towns. As a result, a new code of laws was drawn up, protecting the rights of traders and town-dwellers. In 1670 a Don Cossack, Stenka Razin, led a widespread revolt of Cossacks, peasants, small traders, minor officials and the dispossessed of the Volga, Don and Donets river valleys. The revolt was crushed in 1671 and Razin broken on the wheel in Moscow.



RUSSIAN EASTWARD EXPANSION 1478-1710

0 500 Miles

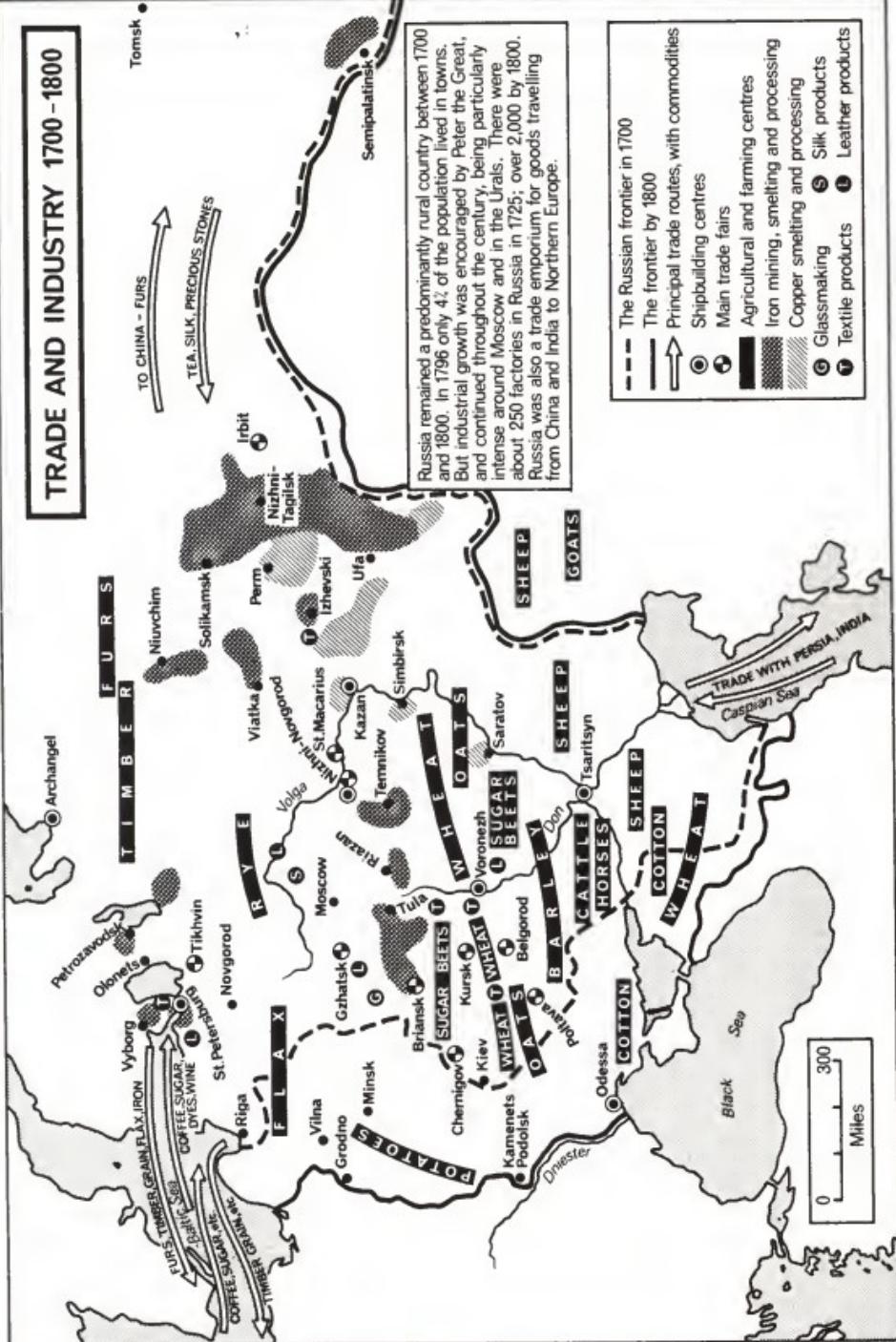


Russian settlements in Siberia by 1710
Principal towns founded by Russian settlers, with
dates of foundation

- Portages, across which boats were carried by
land, linking the main river trade routes. Most
travel and trade was by river. It was possible to
go by river from Tobolsk to Irkutsk with only three
portages; from Tobolsk to Okhotsk with only three
portages.
- North of this line the temperature is below
freezing point for over 200 days of the year:
the rivers frozen and snow covering the ground

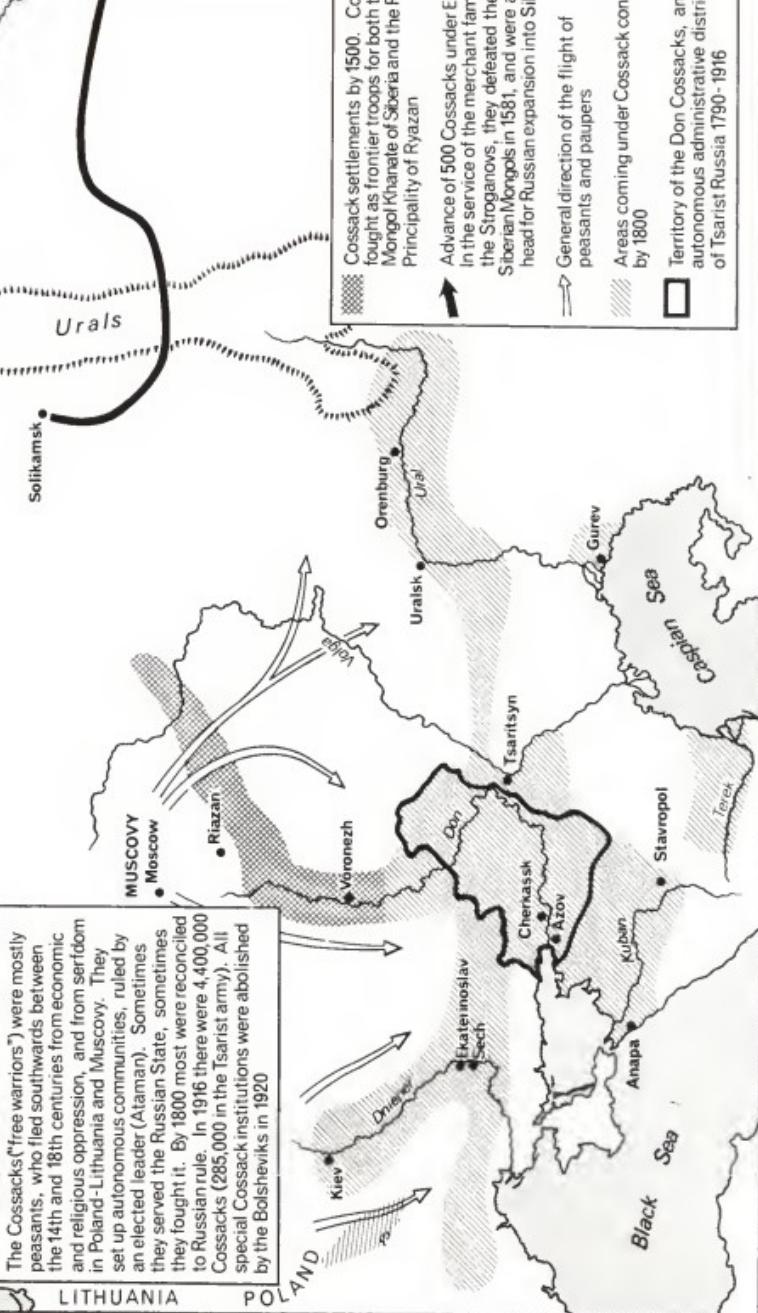
The first Russians to cross the Urals in large numbers were Novgorodians fleeing from Ivan the Terrible in 1478. After the Cossack risings of Bolotnikov in 1606 and Stenka Razin in 1670 there were further exoduses eastwards by Cossacks and peasants seeking land and independence in Siberia's vast spaces; for there was no serfdom in Siberia. The Cossacks founded Veniseisk in 1619 and moved continually eastward searching for farm land amid the frozen wastes of the Lena and Amur valleys. By 1700 there were 200,000 Russian settlers east of the Urals. In 1710 Peter the Great made Siberia one of his first administrative Provinces, with its capital at Tobolsk.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY 1700 - 1800



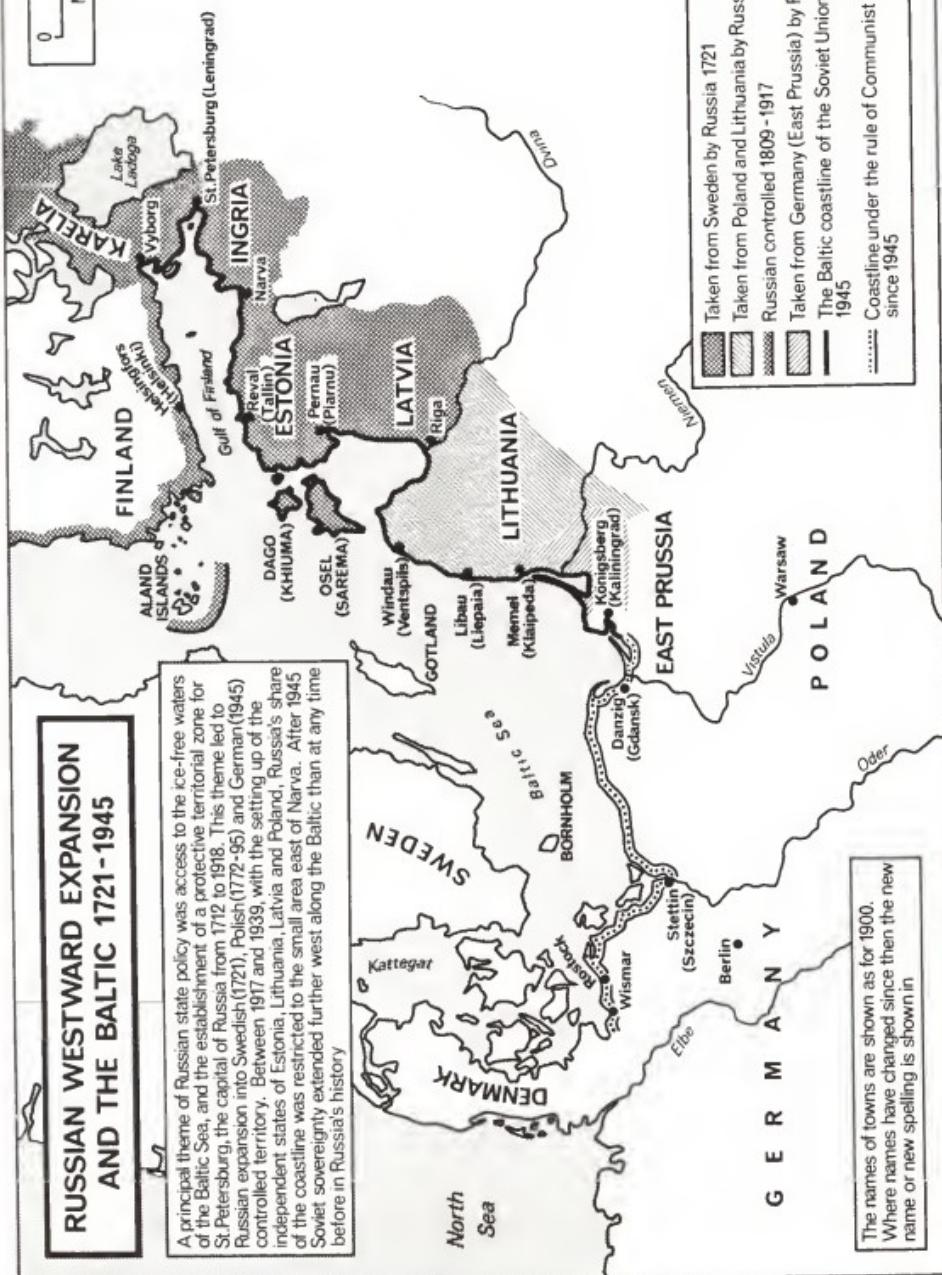
THE COSSACKS 1500-1916

The Cossacks ('free warriors') were mostly peasants, who fled southwards between the 14th and 18th centuries from economic and religious oppression, and from sarddom in Poland-Lithuania and Muscovy. They set up autonomous communities, ruled by an elected leader (Ataman). Sometimes they served the Russian State, sometimes they fought it. By 1800 most were reconciled to Russian rule. In 1916 there were 4,400,000 Cossacks (285,000 in the Tsarist army). All special Cossack institutions were abolished by the Bolsheviks in 1920.

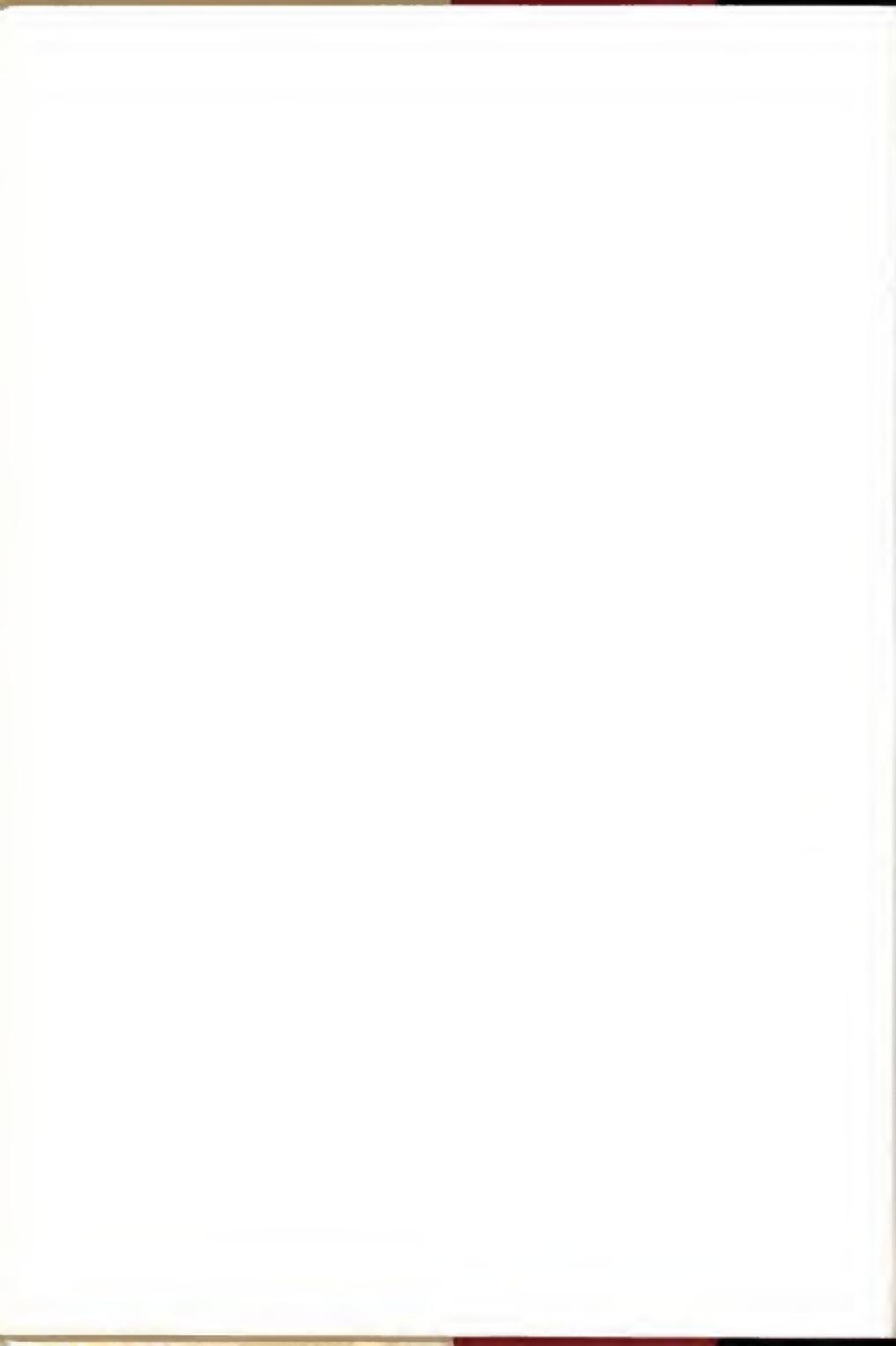


RUSSIAN WESTWARD EXPANSION AND THE BALTIc 1721-1945

A principal theme of Russian state policy was access to the ice-free waters of the Baltic Sea, and the establishment of a protective territorial zone for St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia from 1712 to 1918. This theme led to Russian expansion into Swedish (1721), Polish (1772-95) and German (1945) controlled territory. Between 1917 and 1939, with the setting up of the independent states of Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Poland, Russia's share of the coastline was restricted to the small area east of Narva. After 1945 Soviet sovereignty extended further west along the Baltic than at any time before in Russian history.



The names of towns are shown as for 1900.
Where names have changed since then the new name or new spelling is shown in



Section Two

IMPERIAL RUSSIA

WAR AND REVOLT UNDER PETER THE GREAT 1695 - 1723

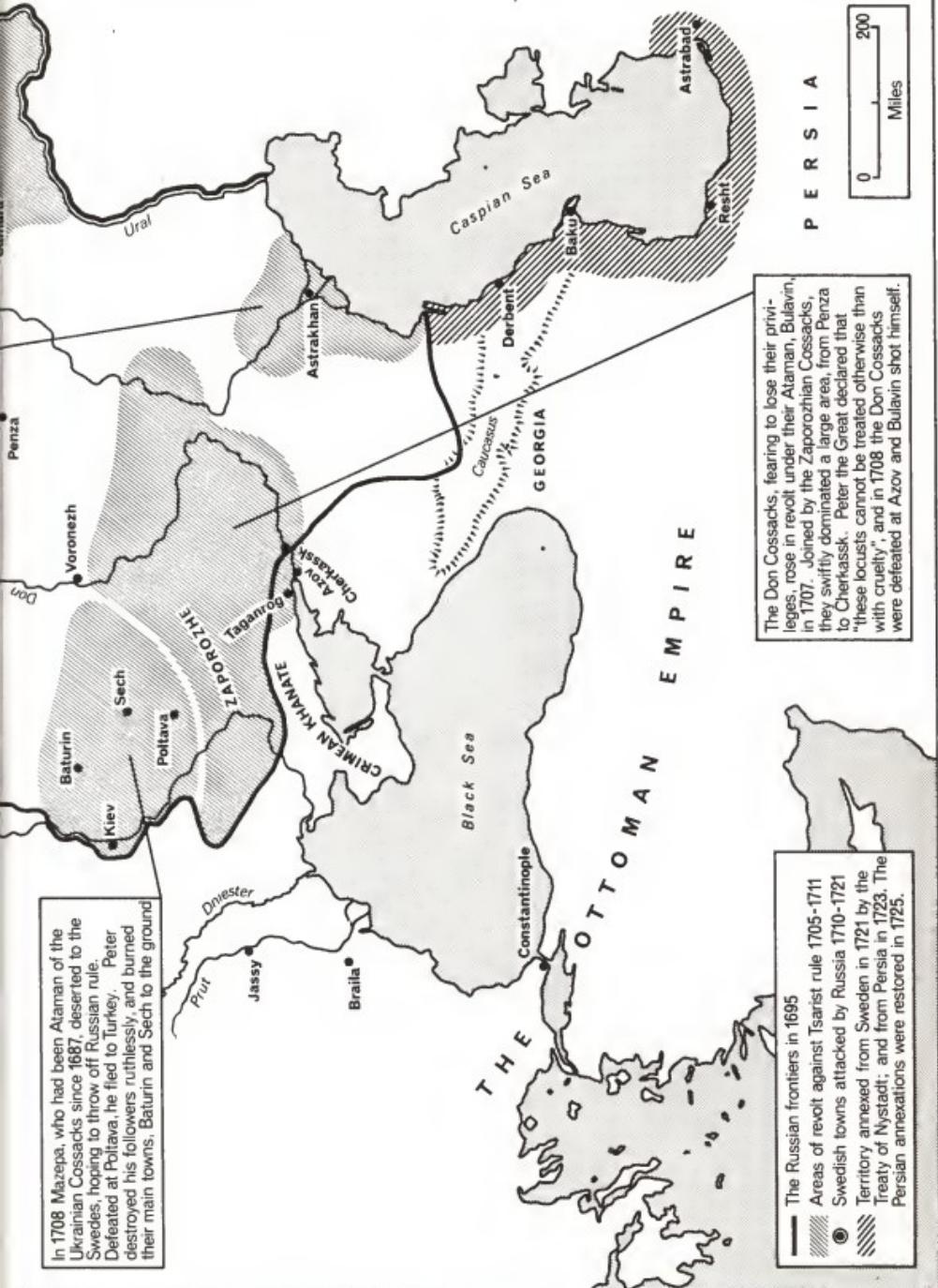
Peter the Great's reign saw a series of widespread revolts ruthlessly crushed; the successful conquest of Swedish land, and Russian access to the ice-free waters of the Baltic Sea. But Peter was unable to drive the Turk from the Crimea, or to reach the Black Sea.

- 1695 Unsuccessful attack on the Turks at Azov
- 1696 Azov captured from the Turks. Taganrog founded as a new naval base
- 1700 Russians defeated by the Swedes at Poltava
- 1709 Swedes defeated by the Russians at Poltava
- 1710 First Russian attacks against the Turks at Jassy leading to Baltic annexations from Sweden in 1721
- 1711 Unsuccessful attack against the Turks at Jassy and Braila. Azov and Taganrog returned to Turkey
- 1722 Successful attack against Persia largely to forestall a Turkish advance to the Persian shore of the Caspian Sea

The privileged Moscow garrison, or Streletsy, who had helped Peter's half-sister Sophia seize power in 1682, had been exiled by him to Astrakhan in 1698. They opposed his increasingly heavy taxation and in 1705 set up a Cossack-style Government and elected an Ataman. Peter refused all pleas for mercy; the revolt was crushed and its leaders were executed with great cruelty, 1706-1708.

The Bashkirs, a Muslim nomad people subject to Russia since 1557, resented Russian colonization and sought Crimean and Turkish help to assert their independence. In 1708 they attacked Russian colonists and destroyed over 300 villages from the Urals river to the Volga, killing or capturing 13,000 settlers. The revolt was not finally crushed until 1711.





THE PROVINCES AND POPULATION OF RUSSIA IN 1724

0 300 Miles

St.Petersburg

Selected as the site of a new town by Peter the Great in 1703, and built at great cost in human life by serf labour, St.Petersburg became the seat of the Russian Government in 1712. Courtiers and noble families were compelled by law to live there from 1725. The city had a population of 200,000 by 1788.



It was Peter the Great who first divided Russia into Provinces (known as "Gubernii" or "Governments"). These administrative divisions served a military, financial and judicial purpose. They enabled Peter to supervise the whole kingdom by means of Governors responsible directly to himself. Catherine the Great later divided these Provinces into smaller units. The establishment of Provincial administrations led to a rapid growth of bureaucracy, and a complex hierarchy of local seniority. The population of Russia in 1724 was just over 15 million, of whom only $\frac{1}{2}$ million lived in towns.

- - - Russia's frontiers by 1725
- Provinces established by Peter the Great
- Area with over 20 inhabitants in every square verst.
(One verst=two-thirds of a mile)
- ▨ Area with between 10 and 20 inhabitants per square verst
- Russian territory with less than 10 inhabitants per square verst is not shaded

THE GERMANS OF RUSSIA 1710 - 1959



The western boundary of Russia in 1914

Baltic Germans, descendants of the Teutonic Knights and Hanseatic traders of the late 12th and early 13th centuries; incorporated into Russia 1721; played a leading part in the Imperial Russian civil and military services

German agricultural colonies established in Russia from 1762

German workers emigrating to Russia in order to work in the new industrial centres of Russian Poland from 1880

- Towns with large resident German communities, principally traders

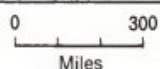
Home of half a million Germans by 1914.

Established 1918 as the Volga-German Republic, a Soviet showpiece to encourage German communism. Many German "kulaks" deported to Kazakhstan 1927-1933 during the collective period. All the Germans of the Republic were deported to Siberia in 1941

- ◎ German collective farms shown to western visitors in the 1930's as examples of effective teutonic communism



Russia obtained her first large German colony when Peter the Great annexed the Baltic lands in 1721. In 1762 Catherine the Great invited further German colonists to settle in Russia to stimulate agricultural development, offering them land, religious freedom and self-government. In the 1880's the industrial growth of Russian Poland led to a large influx of German industrial workers. German settlers continued to buy land in Southern Russia and on the Volga until 1914. There were over 1,771,000 Germans in Russia in 1897; 1,600,000 in 1959. The Volga Germans, deported by Stalin to Siberia, have disappeared

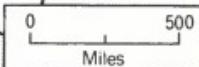


THE EXPANSION OF CHINA 1720-1760

THE
RUSSIAN
EMPIRE



- Cities founded by the Russians before 1720
- The Chinese Empire in 1720, ruled by the Manchu Dynasty
- ▨ Under Chinese control by 1720, providing the Manchus with a reservoir of military power
- ▨ Conquered by China between 1724 and 1764
- ▨ Conquered by China in 1780



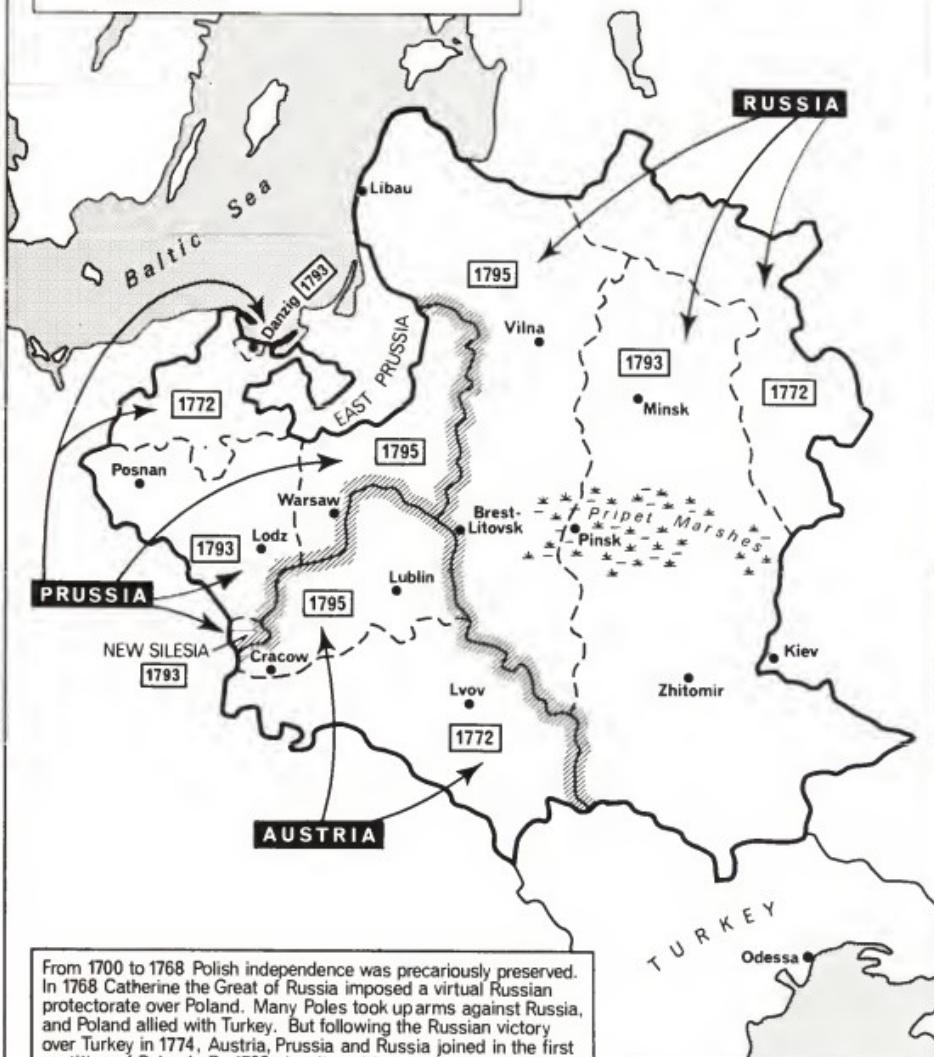
RUSSIAN EXPANSION UNDER CATHERINE THE GREAT 1762-1796

[---] The Provinces of Russia in 1750
[■] Territory annexed by Russia 1762-1796, giving Russia an outlet on the Black Sea, and a common frontier with Prussia and Austria



THE DESTRUCTION OF POLISH INDEPENDENCE 1768-1795

— Poland in 1770
— The partitioning powers, with dates of annexation,
1772, 1793 and 1795
Hatched = The borders of Russian, Prussian and Austrian
Poland in 1795



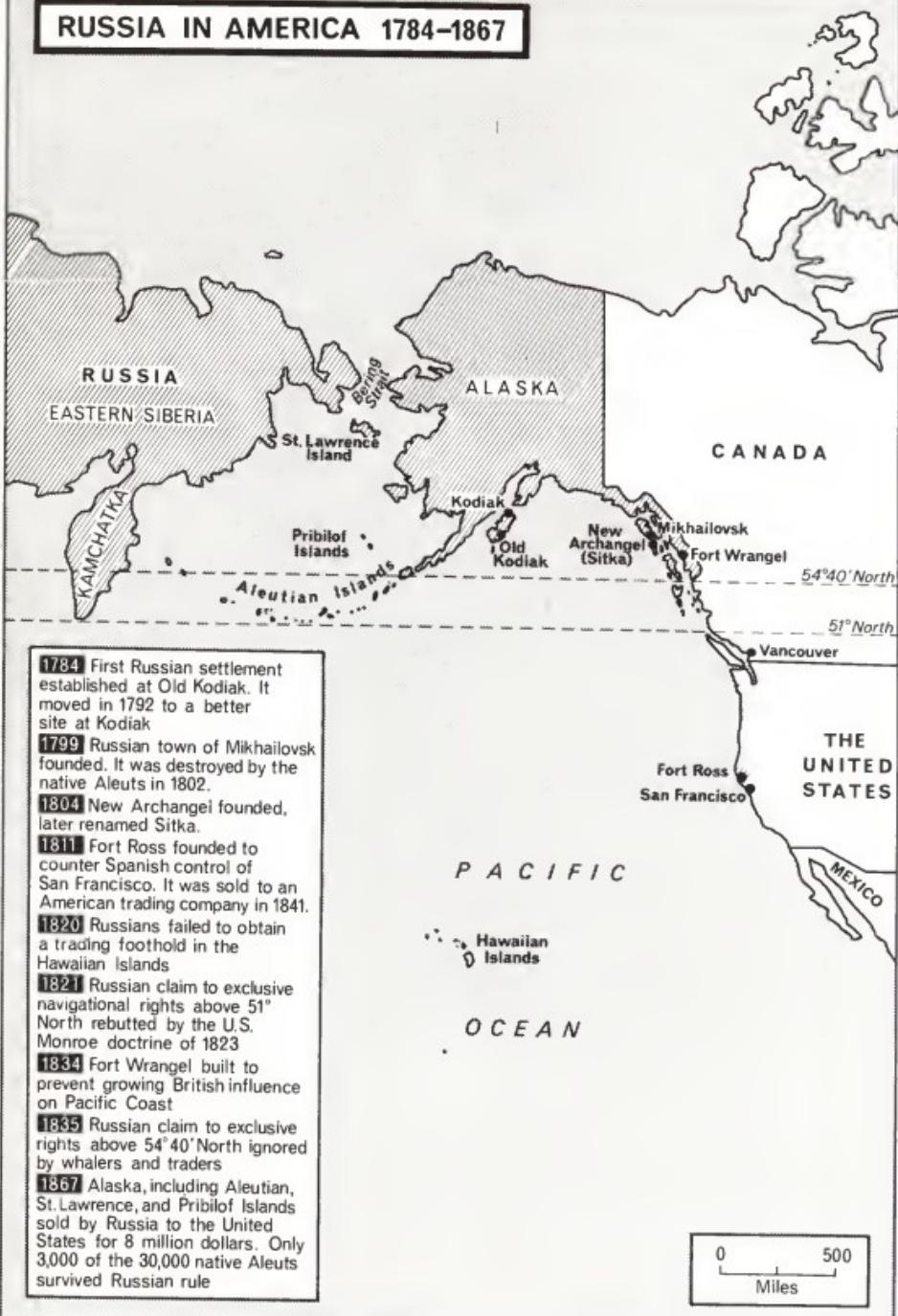
From 1700 to 1768 Polish independence was precariously preserved. In 1768 Catherine the Great of Russia imposed a virtual Russian protectorate over Poland. Many Poles took up arms against Russia, and Poland allied with Turkey. But following the Russian victory over Turkey in 1774, Austria, Prussia and Russia joined in the first partition of Poland. By 1795, despite spirited resistance by Polish troops, Polish independence was destroyed, and Poland completely partitioned. Russia acquired 6 million new subjects, of whom over 1 million were Jews.

0 200
Miles

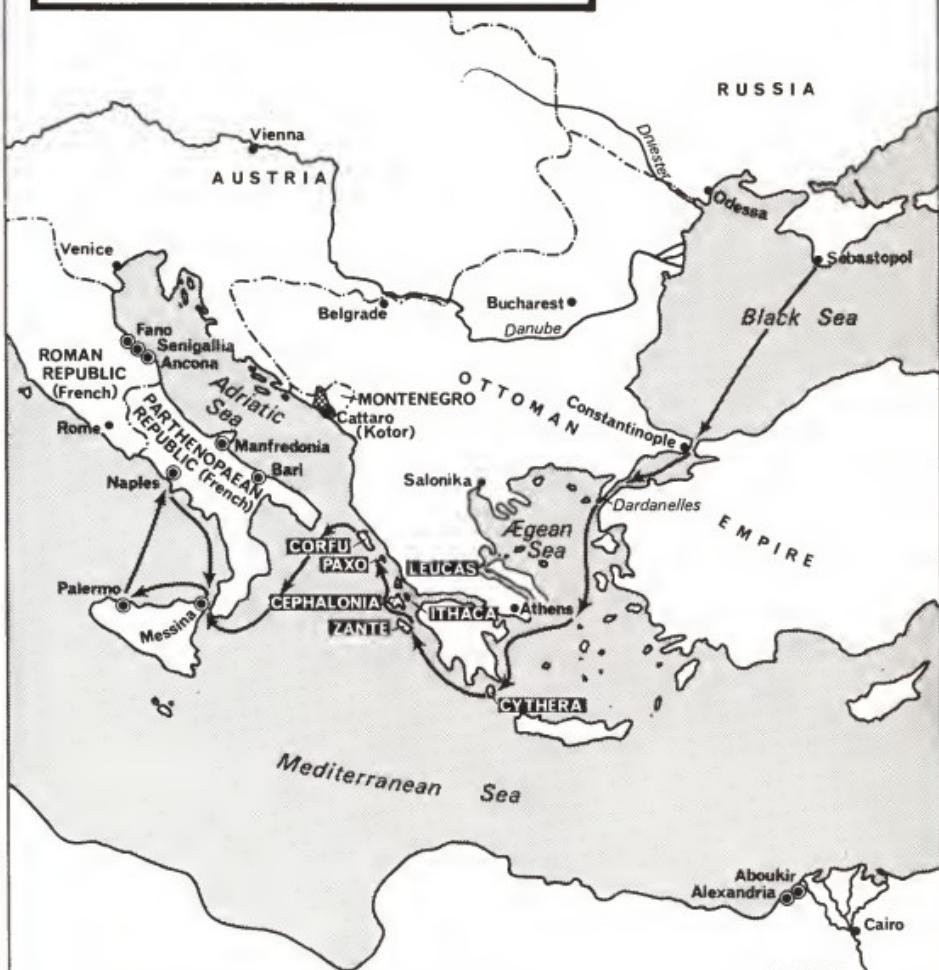
THE RUSSIAN ANNEXATIONS OF POLAND 1772-1795



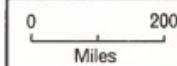
RUSSIA IN AMERICA 1784-1867



RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN 1798 – 1807

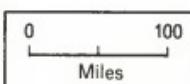
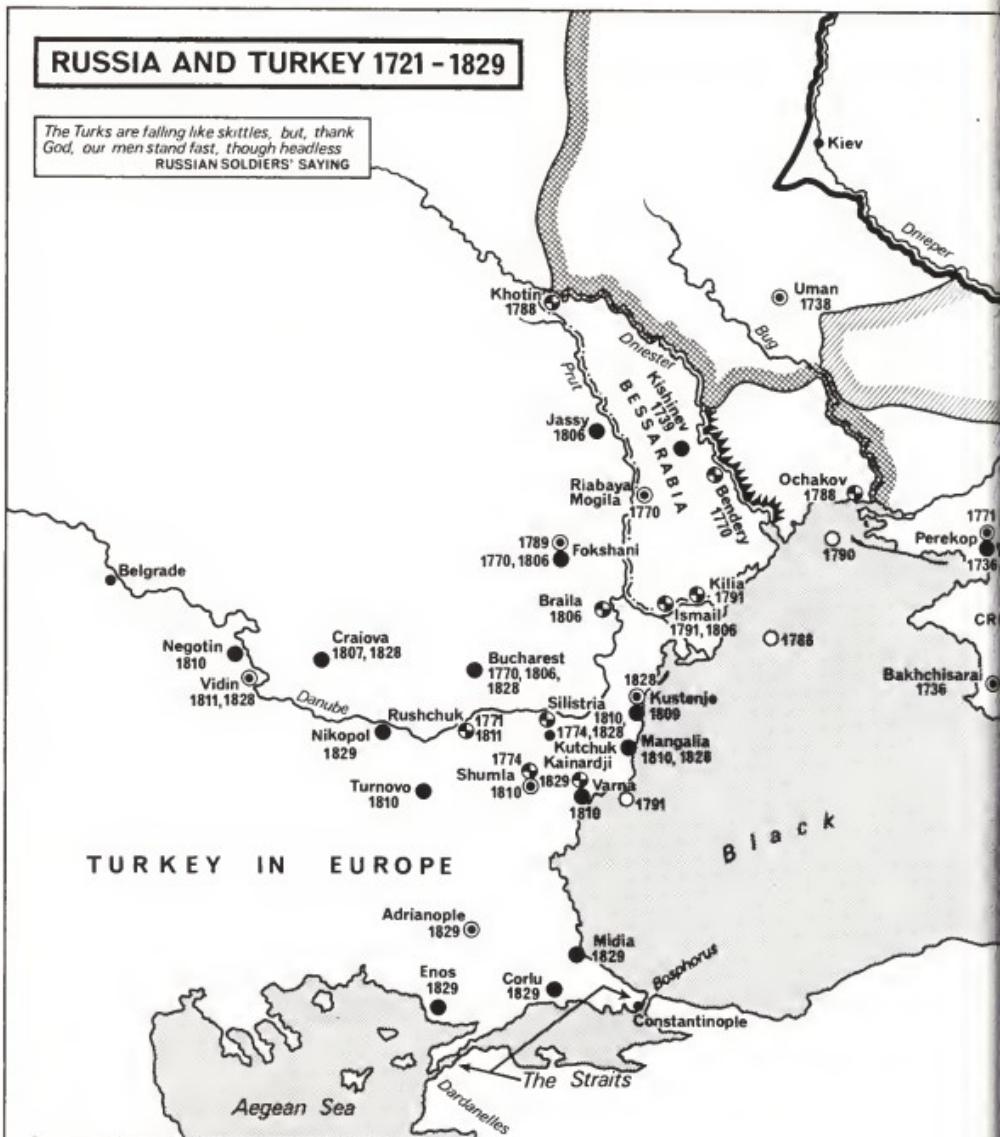


- ← Route of the principal Russian naval squadron in the war against France, 1798 - 1800
- Ports controlled by France, and bombarded by a joint Russian - Turkish naval squadron, 1798 - 1800
- Islands seized by France from Venice in 1797, and occupied by Russian forces 1800 - 1807. The islands were transferred to France in 1807 by the Treaty of Tilsit
- ▣ Acquired by France from Austria in 1806, and occupied by Russia 1806 - 1807



RUSSIA AND TURKEY 1721 - 1829

The Turks are falling like skittles, but, thank God, our men stand fast, though headless
RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' SAYING



RUSSIA

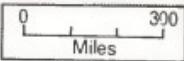


Russia's desire for a Black Sea coastline for settlement and defence led to five long and costly wars with Turkey between 1735 and 1829. In 1768 Catherine the Great encouraged Greek and Slav rebellions against the Turks and sent the Russian Baltic fleet into the Mediterranean. The pro-Slav and anti-Turk crusade lost its appeal to later, conservative Tsars, who were unwilling to stir up oppressed people abroad for fear of repercussions at home. In 1812 Alexander I did not answer the appeals from Serbs and Greeks for help against their Turkish masters; while in 1828 Nicholas I likewise refused to encourage insurrection among Turkey's subject peoples. The Turks did not always fight alone; they were allied to the Poles 1768-1772, and to the Swedes 1788-1790. They had French diplomatic support, which turned the Treaty of Belgrade into a "shameless burlesque" for Russia. By 1829 however Russia had extended her frontiers to include the Crimea, the Kuban and Bessarabia, controlling most of the Black Sea coast from the Danube to Poti; but the Turks retained control of the southern shore, and also of the Straits, through which were Russia's only possible water access to the Mediterranean

- The Russian frontier in 1721
- Russian fortified lines, with dates of completion
- Principal land battles between Russian and Turkish forces, with dates
- Naval battles
- Principal sieges, with dates
- Towns occupied by the Russians, with dates
- The Russian frontier in 1739, (Treaty of Belgrade)
- The Russian frontier in 1774, (Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji)

- ▲▲▲▲ Russian gains in 1791 (Treaty of Jassy)
- - - - - The Russian frontier in 1812 (Treaty of Bucharest)
- ▲▲▲▲ Russian gains in 1829 (Treaty of Adrianople)

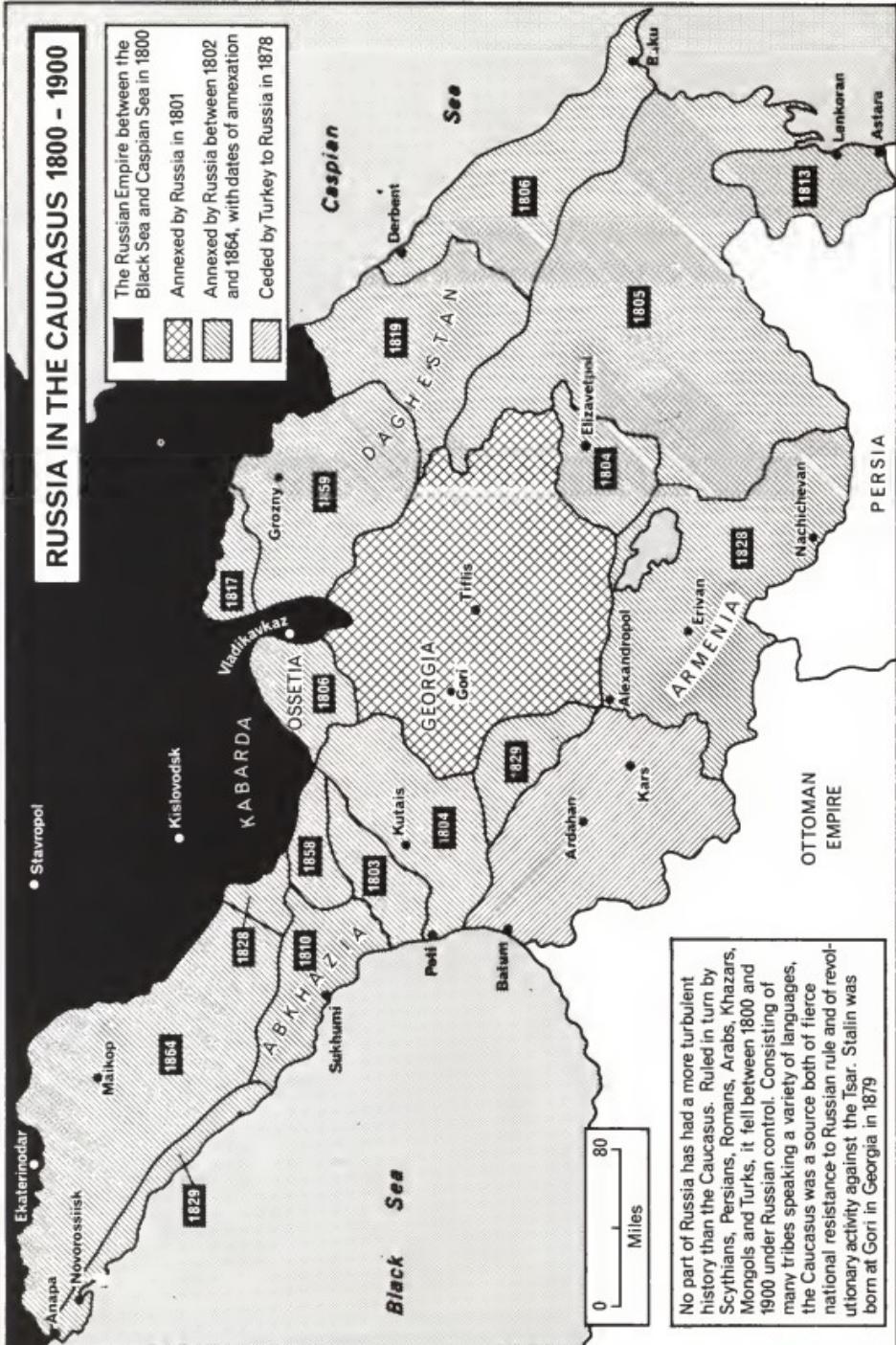
RUSSIA AND SWEDEN 1700-1809



From 1621 Sweden controlled the Baltic Sea and the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia. In 1700 Peter the Great allied Russia with Poland and Denmark, in 1714 with Prussia and Hanover. His first conquest was Ingria, giving Russia a small but valued outlet on the Baltic. After several defeats, the Russians finally broke Sweden's dominance in 1721. Russia's annexation of Finland in 1809 further extended her control of the Baltic.



RUSSIA IN THE CAUCASUS 1800 - 1900



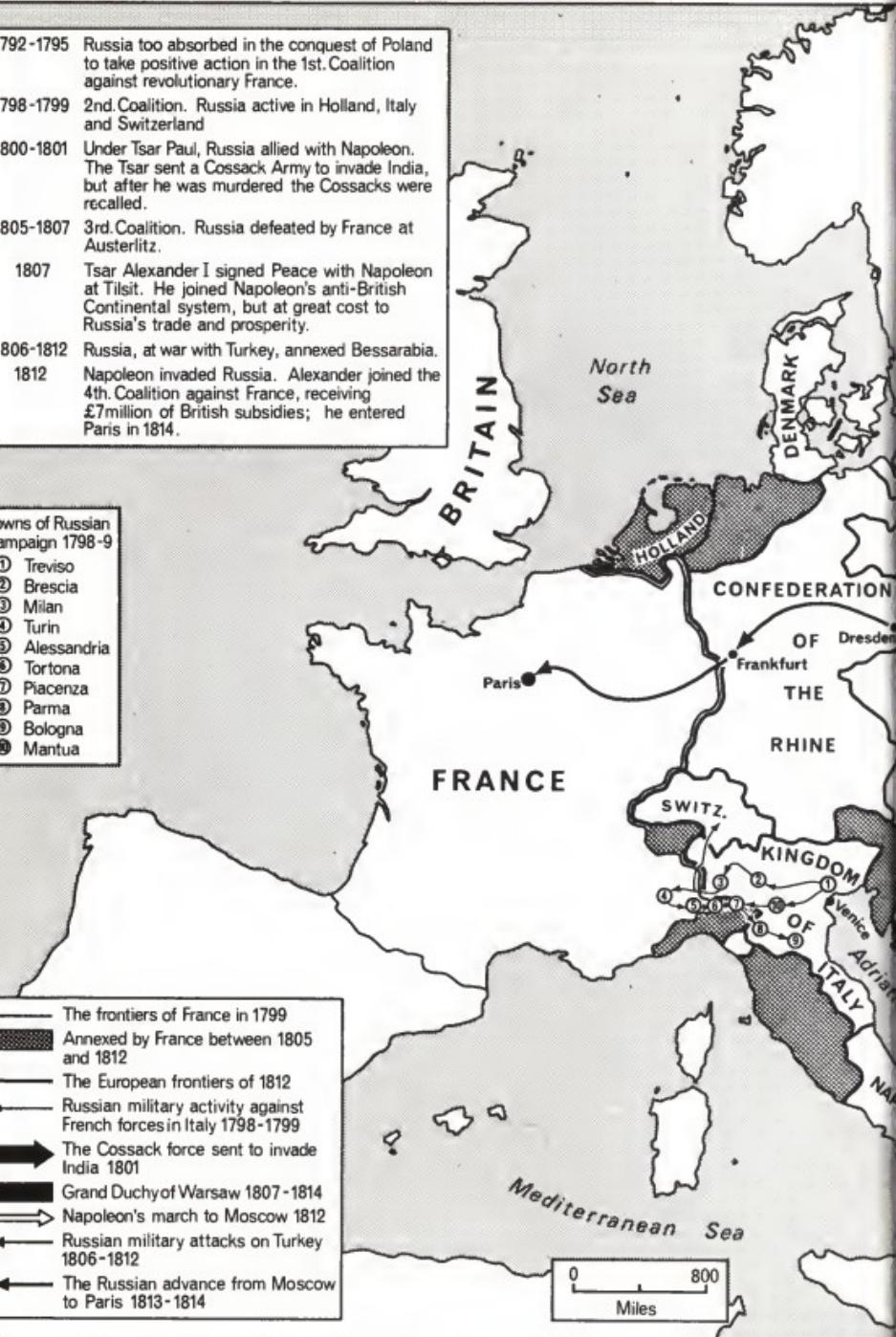
No part of Russia has had a more turbulent history than the Caucasus. Ruled in turn by Scythians, Persians, Romans, Arabs, Khazars, Mongols and Turks, it fell between 1800 and 1900 under Russian control. Consisting of many tribes speaking a variety of languages, the Caucasus was a source both of fierce national resistance to Russian rule and of revolutionary activity against the Tsar. Stalin was born at Gori in Georgia in 1879.

- 1792-1795 Russia too absorbed in the conquest of Poland to take positive action in the 1st. Coalition against revolutionary France.
- 1798-1799 2nd. Coalition. Russia active in Holland, Italy and Switzerland
- 1800-1801 Under Tsar Paul, Russia allied with Napoleon. The Tsar sent a Cossack Army to invade India, but after he was murdered the Cossacks were recalled.
- 1805-1807 3rd. Coalition. Russia defeated by France at Austerlitz.
- 1807 Tsar Alexander I signed Peace with Napoleon at Tilsit. He joined Napoleon's anti-British Continental system, but at great cost to Russia's trade and prosperity.
- 1806-1812 Russia, at war with Turkey, annexed Bessarabia.
- 1812 Napoleon invaded Russia. Alexander joined the 4th. Coalition against France, receiving £7million of British subsidies; he entered Paris in 1814.

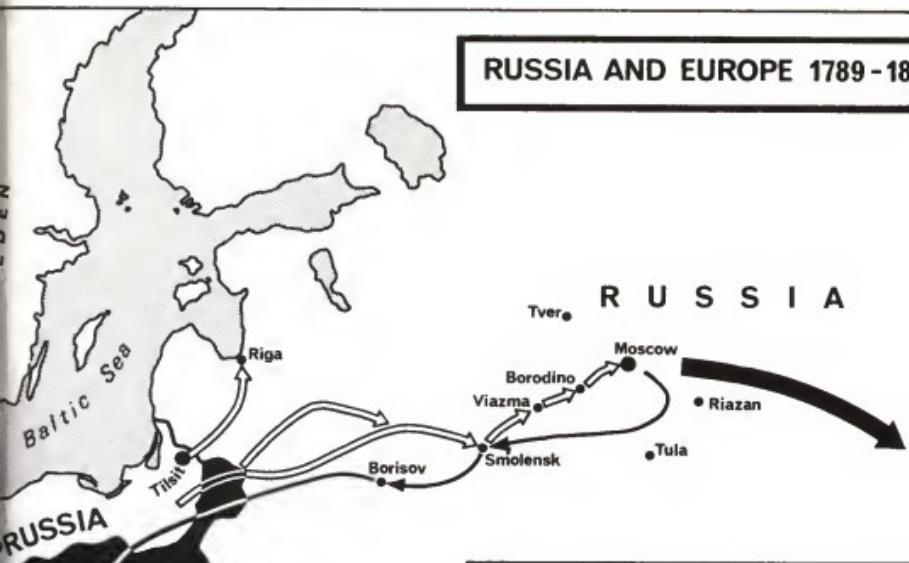
Towns of Russian campaign 1798-9

- ① Treviso
- ② Brescia
- ③ Milan
- ④ Turin
- ⑤ Alessandria
- ⑥ Tortona
- ⑦ Piacenza
- ⑧ Parma
- ⑨ Bologna
- ⑩ Mantua

- The frontiers of France in 1799
- Annexed by France between 1805 and 1812
- The European frontiers of 1812
- Russian military activity against French forces in Italy 1798-1799
- The Cossack force sent to invade India 1801
- Grand Duchy of Warsaw 1807-1814
- Napoleon's march to Moscow 1812
- ← Russian military attacks on Turkey 1806-1812
- ← The Russian advance from Moscow to Paris 1813-1814



RUSSIA AND EUROPE 1789 - 1815



Napoleon championed Polish independence, and many Polish emigres joined him after 1795. In 1807 he established a Grand Duchy of Warsaw, entirely out of Prussian and Austrian Poland. The Russians planned to crush this new state, but to forestall them Napoleon marched to Moscow in 1812. 85,000 Poles served in his army. After his defeat most of the Grand Duchy was transferred to Russia, giving Russia a further 3 million Polish and 300,000 Jewish citizens.

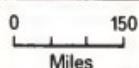


RUSSIA AND EUROPE 1801 - 1825

THE LAST FIVE TSARS

Alexander I	1801 - 1825
Nicholas I	1825 - 1855
Alexander II	1855 - 1881
Alexander III	1881 - 1894
Nicholas II	1894 - 1917

- Area in which all landless serfs were given their freedom 1816
- Estates between Novgorod and Vologda from which 1600 male serfs and their families were sold to the owner of iron factories near Viatka; they resisted their transfer with arms, 1812-1813. In 1814 they were put down by armed force
- Centres of conversion to Judaism 1796-1825. In 1825 all settlements were destroyed and the converts banished to Siberia and the Caucasus
- Provinces in which Alexander I established Military Colonies 1810-1825. He hoped to create a permanent, self-sufficient military class, and turned complete villages of peasants into army camps. All male adults under 45 in selected areas had to wear military uniforms; children over 7 were given special military training
- Conferences at which Russian influence was paramount, first in refusing to allow the desmemberment of defeated France; then in setting up a Polish state under Russian control; finally in upholding the supremacy of autocratic states
- National revolutions outside Russia, to which Alexander I was opposed, and against which he supported Great Power intervention
- Territory annexed by Russia, 1809-1815, Tarnopol was annexed in 1801 but returned to Austria in 1815
- European frontiers in 1815





RUSSIA UNDER NICHOLAS I 1825 - 1855

Nicholas I, known as the Gendarme of Europe, was equally the gendarme of Russia. In 1827 he set up a special Corps of Gendarmes, as the main instrument of the political police. The country was divided into Gendarme Districts, each commanded by a General. There were an estimated total of at least 4,000 Gendarmes in 1837, when the Districts were reorganised; and at least 8,000 by 1855. A squadron was set up to patrol the Moscow-St. Petersburg railway in 1846.

- Centres of the Decembrist uprising suppressed by force 1825
- Peasant uprising of 1826-1827
- ↖ Russian military and naval attacks on Turkey 1828-1829
- Gendarme districts in 1837, with the administrative number of each district
- ▲ Special Gendarme detachments at strategic towns, fortresses and ports
- ▨ Areas of revolt in military colonies ravaged by cholera 1831
- ▨ Areas of revolt of serfs decimated by hunger and drought 1847. They believed that they would be released from serfdom by working on the railroads, and escaped from their owners, but were mostly rounded up by the army.
- Coastline from which all Jews were expelled between 1827 and 1830, and along which they were forbidden to settle or to trade
- ▨ Predominantly Polish territories of Russia, Austria and Germany, which each of these three powers guaranteed to keep under strict control (Treaty of Munschengrätz, 1833)
- ↖ Russian military intervention to suppress the Polish revolt 1831; the Cracow Republic 1846; the Moldavian national movement 1848; and the Hungarian revolution 1849. Troops were also sent to the Prussian border in 1848 to discourage any Polish rising in Prussia
- ↖ British, French and Turkish attacks on Russia during the Crimean War 1854-1855





After Napoleon's defeat in 1814, Russia set up its new Polish territory as a separate kingdom, CONGRESS POLAND, ruled directly by the Tsar. After 1814, Alexander I adopted a liberal, pro-Polish policy. But in 1825 his successor, Nicholas I, began to restrict Polish liberties. In 1830 the Poles rose in open war against Russian rule. They hoped for help from France, but it never came. The revolt was crushed by superior Russian force.

THE POLISH REVOLT IN 1831



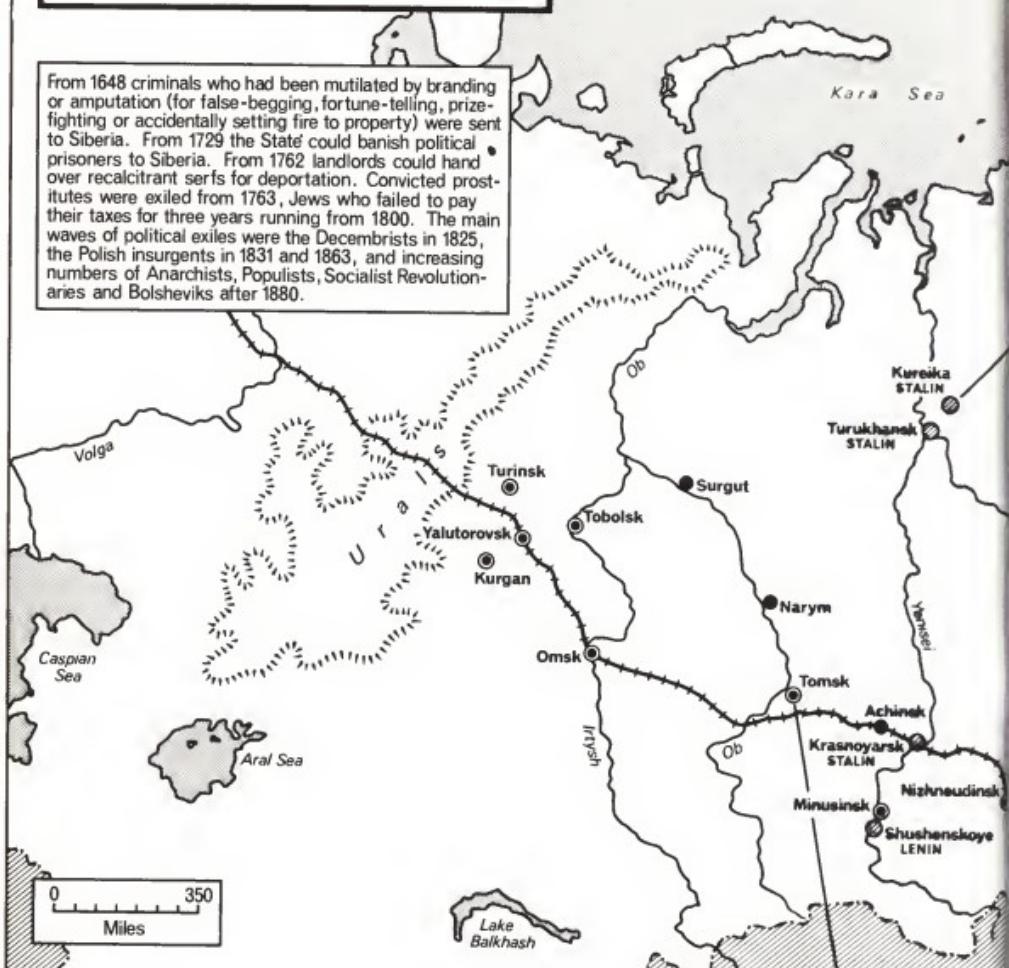
The Polish rising of 1831 was largely the work of the Polish aristocracy and land-owners. But by 1861 discontent against Russian rule had spread to the middle classes and intelligentsia. The revolt of 1861 took place throughout Congress Poland. It was crushed after three years of bitter fighting, during which time the Russians had to call in Austrian and Prussian military help.

THE POLISH REVOLT IN 1861



THE SIBERIAN EXILES 1648-1917

From 1648 criminals who had been mutilated by branding or amputation (for false-begging, fortune-telling, prize-fighting or accidentally setting fire to property) were sent to Siberia. From 1729 the State could banish political prisoners to Siberia. From 1762 landlords could hand over recalcitrant serfs for deportation. Convicted prostitutes were exiled from 1763, Jews who failed to pay their taxes for three years running from 1800. The main waves of political exiles were the Decembrists in 1825, the Polish insurgents in 1831 and 1863, and increasing numbers of Anarchists, Populists, Socialist Revolutionaries and Bolsheviks after 1880.

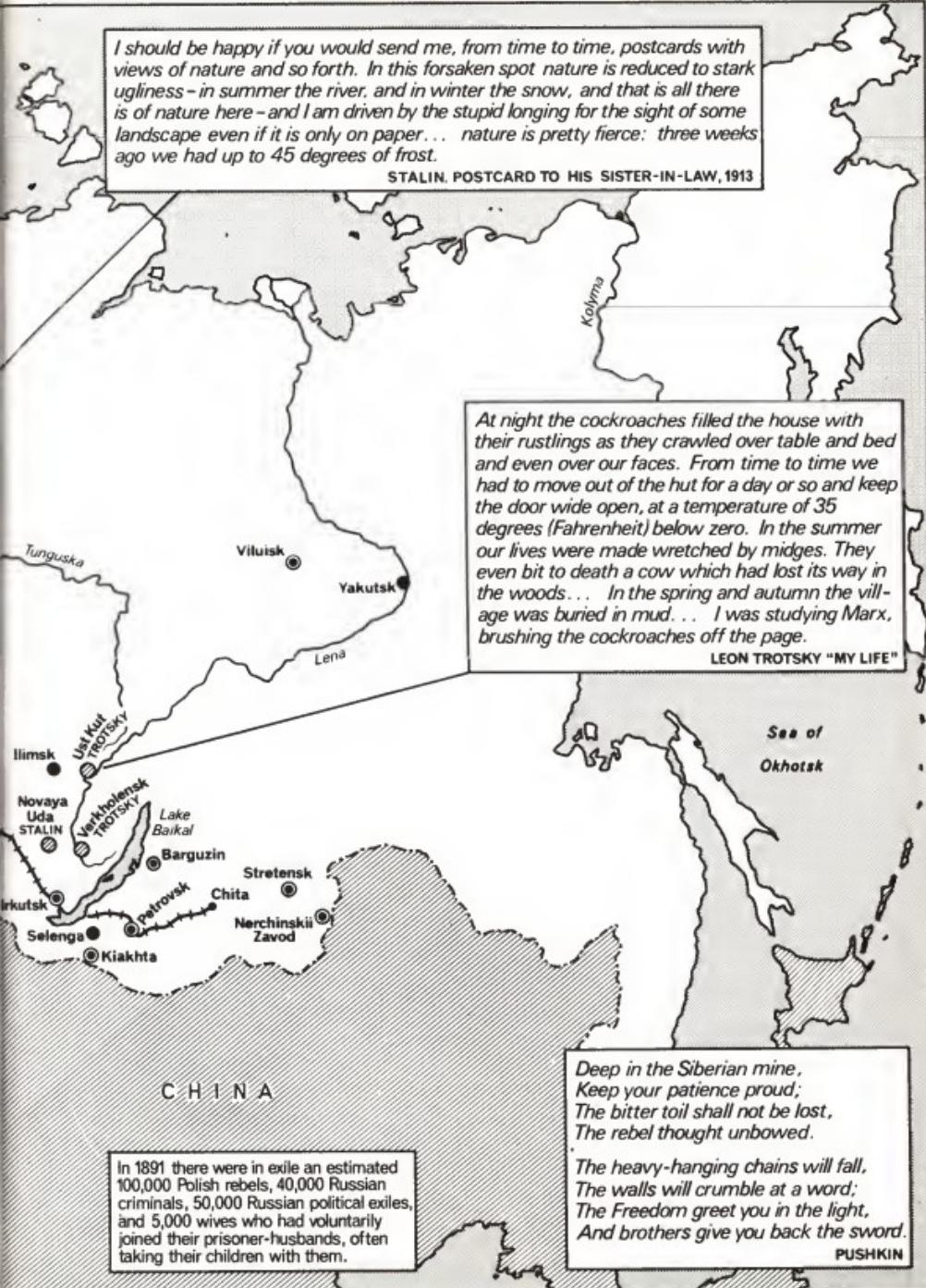


- Places of exile to which 116 Decembrist rebels were sent in 1825. At the time of the amnesty in 1856 only 25 were still alive
- The Trans-Siberian railway by 1900
- Places of exile of the Bolshevik leaders
- Some other places of exile. Radishchev was exiled to Ilimsk in 1792, Dostoevsky imprisoned in Omsk in 1849, the anarchist Bakunin exiled to Tomsk in 1854, and the Populist publicist Chernyshevski exiled to Viluisk in 1862.

In 1891, 3,400 exiles left weekly on the 1,000 mile journey on foot to Irkutsk, wearing leg-fetters. Many died on the way. The journey took three months.

I should be happy if you would send me, from time to time, postcards with views of nature and so forth. In this forsaken spot nature is reduced to stark ugliness - in summer the river, and in winter the snow, and that is all there is of nature here - and I am driven by the stupid longing for the sight of some landscape even if it is only on paper... nature is pretty fierce: three weeks ago we had up to 45 degrees of frost.

STALIN. POSTCARD TO HIS SISTER-IN-LAW, 1913



C H I N A

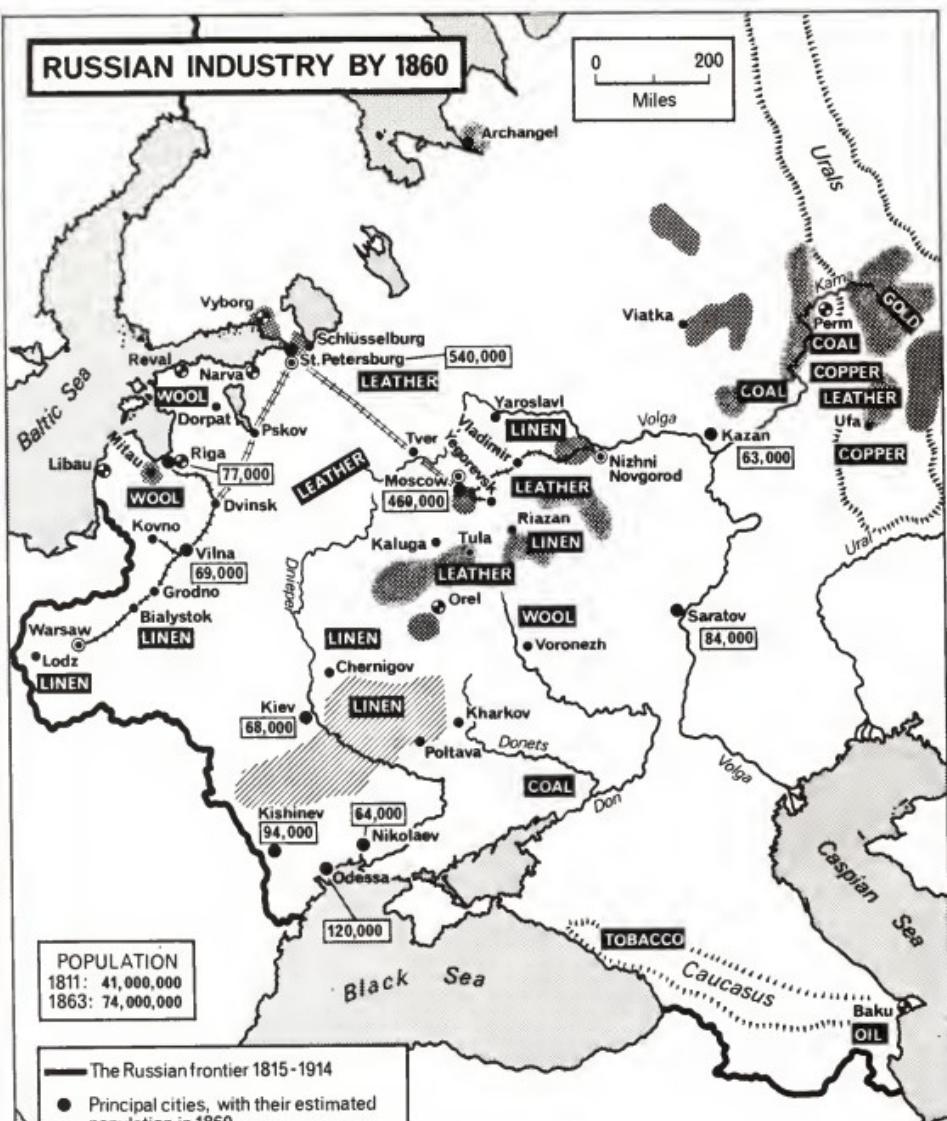
In 1891 there were in exile an estimated 100,000 Polish rebels, 40,000 Russian criminals, 50,000 Russian political exiles, and 5,000 wives who had voluntarily joined their prisoner-husbands, often taking their children with them.

THE ANARCHISTS 1840-1906



RUSSIAN INDUSTRY BY 1860

0 200 Miles



POPULATION
1811: 41,000,000
1863: 74,000,000

- The Russian frontier 1815-1914
- Principal cities, with their estimated population in 1860
- ==== Railways built by 1860
- Railways under construction in 1860
- ◎ Factory development before 1860
- Towns with large factory growth from 1860
- Industries expanding rapidly from 1860
- ▨ Centres of the iron and steel production
- ▨ Sugar factories

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS: Cotton, machine tools, alcohol, dyes, fruit and nuts, wool, tea, olive and vegetable oil, silk, sugar, zinc, steel, iron, copper, horses, cattle, poultry, salt. Over 80% of all imports and exports went through the ports of St. Petersburg and Odessa

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS: Wheat, rye, cereals, flour, flax, hemp, wool, animal fat, lard, seeds, wood, wood products, paper

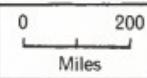
PEASANT DISCONTENT 1827 - 1860



■ Provinces in which the peasants rose most frequently against their landowners, murdered them, resisted arrest by force of arms, and were hunted down by troops and police

■ Provinces where peasant discontent led to mass crop damage, illegal timber-cutting, and looting of estates

■ Provinces where peasants damaged crops, cut timber and refused to pay dues owed to landlords. There were also some minor outbreaks of unrest in the unshaded Provinces



SERFS IN 1860



Provinces where over half of
the peasants were serfs

 Provinces where 36% to 55% of the peasants were serfs

 Provinces where 16% to 35% of the peasants were serfs

PERSIA

200

Miles

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH CHINA 1850 - 1870

The success of Russian trade with China in the 1850's illustrates both the difficulties posed by Russia's geography, and the persistence of Russian traders. From Moscow to Kliakhka was a 4,000 mile journey, almost entirely by river, along seven different rivers. From Maimachin to Peking was a further 1,000 miles, mostly across desert, using camels or ox-carts. The complete journey could take up to three years.

TAKEN TO RUSSIA

Tea, rhubarb, sugar sweets, fireworks, ink, dried fruits, wooden lacquer tea cups, tobacco, bamboo blinds, toys, silk and cotton goods, paintings

TAKEN TO CHINA

Guns, cutlery, padlocks, opium needles, copper kettles, iron pots, brass basins, metal buttons, furs, woollen goods from western Europe, leather, soap, mirrors and musical boxes

0 500 Miles



River and desert route
Between Kazan and Balkal there is snow on the ground for over 160 days of the year; the temperature is below freezing point for over 180 days

Desert and steppe route

Note: The first Russian ship to use the newly opened Suez Canal left Odessa for the Far East in 1869. By mid-1870 goods were being taken by this sea route, reaching Canton from Moscow in 60 days. By 1875 the sea route had largely replaced the land route, except for goods being smuggled. In 1870 it was calculated that half the tea drunk in Russia was brought by smugglers through Kuldzha or Maimachin

THE FAR EAST 1850-1890

Russian border in 1850

Areas in which Russia feared British penetration, following Britain's war against China in 1840

Chinese territory annexed by Russia under the Aigun Treaty of 1858, making the Amur River the Russian-Chinese boundary

Crimea Chinese territory annexed by Russia in 1860, cutting China off from any outlet to the Sea of Japan

R U S S I A

Nerchinsk.e

5

MONGOLIA

C H I N A

Activity in China, Nikolai

General of Eastern Siberia

called a policy of benign alliance.

40,000 square miles of Chinese territory, 1858 and 1860; the size of France and Germany combined, but with a population of only 15,000. The compulsory settlement of "Cossack Armies" from European Russia, and the offer of cheap land, raised the population to just over 100,000 by 1880 and 310,000 in 1897.

1875 Transferred to Russia in exchange for the Kurile Islands
In 1900 populated by 30,000 Russians, mostly exiles and convicts

Okhotsk
of Chukotka

Nikolaevsk-na-Amure

SHAW

(Khabarovsk
Founded 1858)

13

• 16

JAPAN

KOREA

1

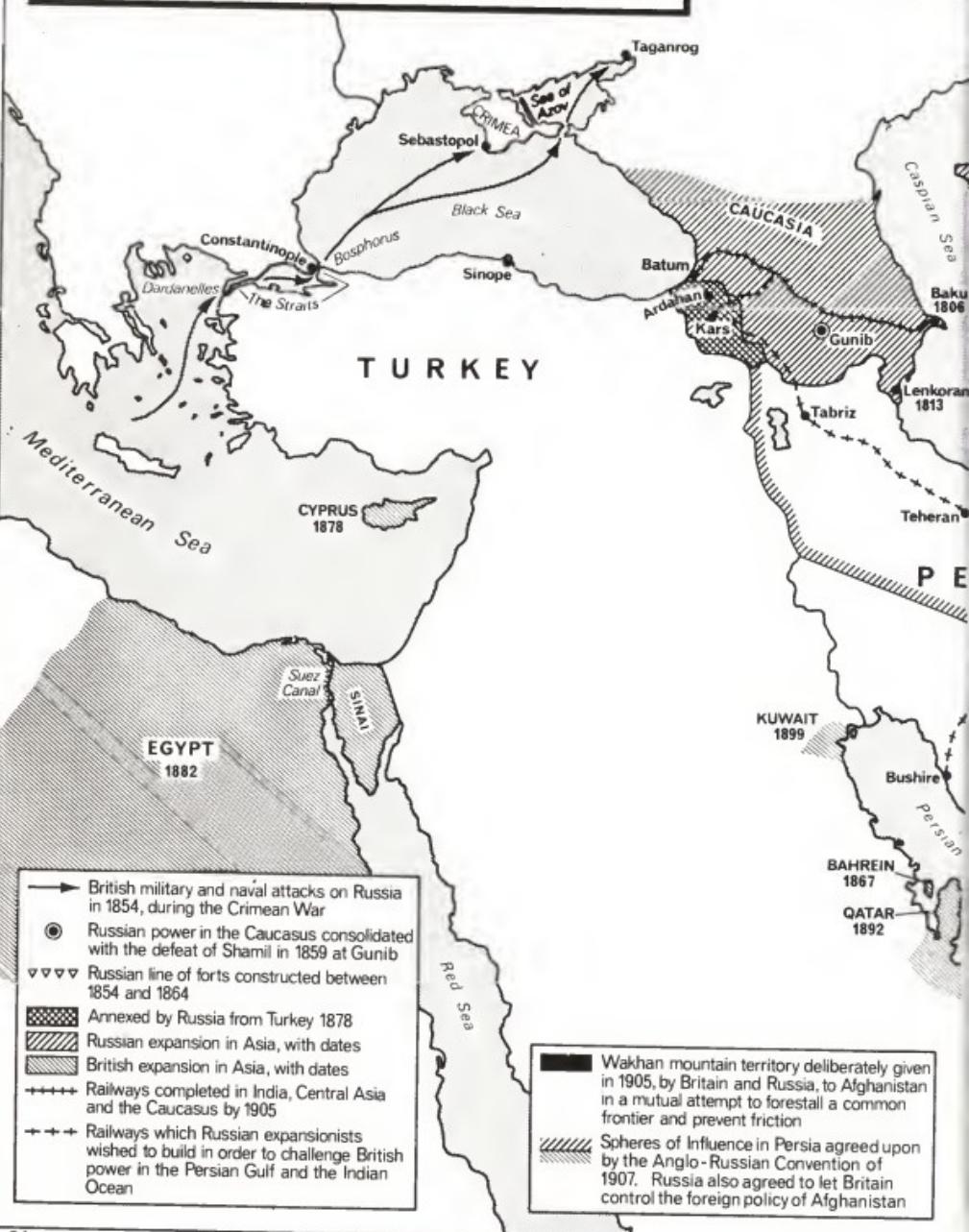
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1

300 Miles

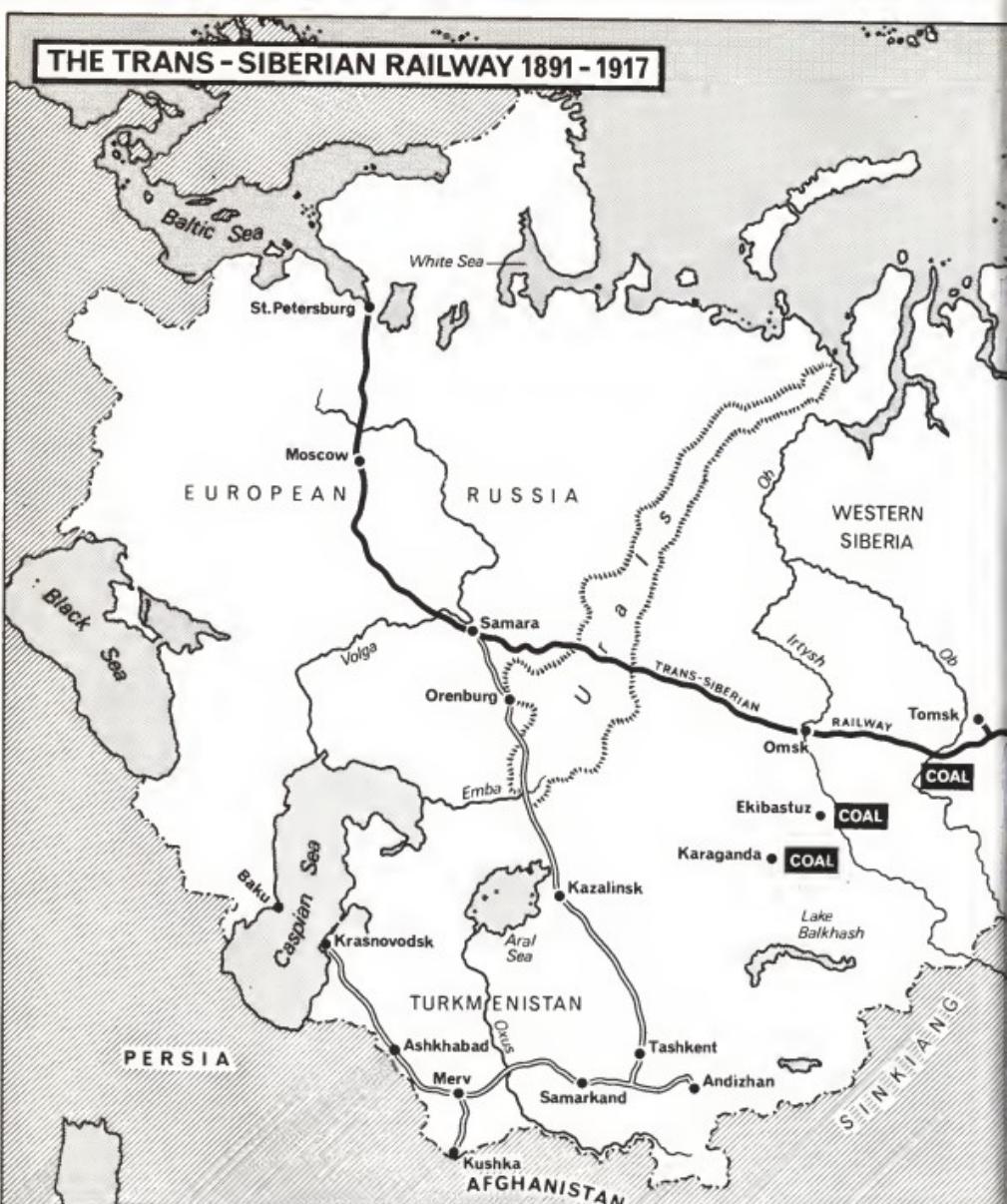
ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONFLICT AND EXPANSION IN CENTRAL ASIA 1846-1907

R U S S

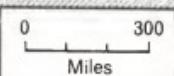




THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY 1891-1917



In 1800 the total Siberian population was only half a million. Between 1800 and 1897 over five million Russians crossed the Urals into Siberia; between 1897 and 1911 a further three and a half million. By 1914, of the total nine million inhabitants, as many as a million were criminals and political exiles, many of whom spent most of their adult life in Siberia, some in prison or labour camps, but many in townships where they could earn a living and participate fully in local affairs.





- Trans-Siberian Railway; section completed by 1899
- Completed by 1917, with dates of completion. Until 1915 Lake Baikal was crossed by ferry
- Important geological prospecting made possible by the railway, and begun during construction
- Other important lines in Asia open by 1915, and serving to advance Russian administration and frontier authority

RUSSIA AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS 1872-1887

Russia's alignment with Germany and Austria-Hungary was determined by the desire to perpetuate the Great Power control of central Europe, and particularly of the Polish lands of the three powers inaugurated in 1815 by Alexander I. But Austria-Hungary and Germany drew continually closer together and gained their own further allies. Austria-Hungary and Russia both hoped to dominate the Balkans, but Bismarck prevented this conflict from leading to war by dividing the Balkans into two spheres of influence, and by making strong efforts not to align Germany on the side of Austria against Russia, principally by the Reinsurance Treaty of 1887 between Germany and Russia.



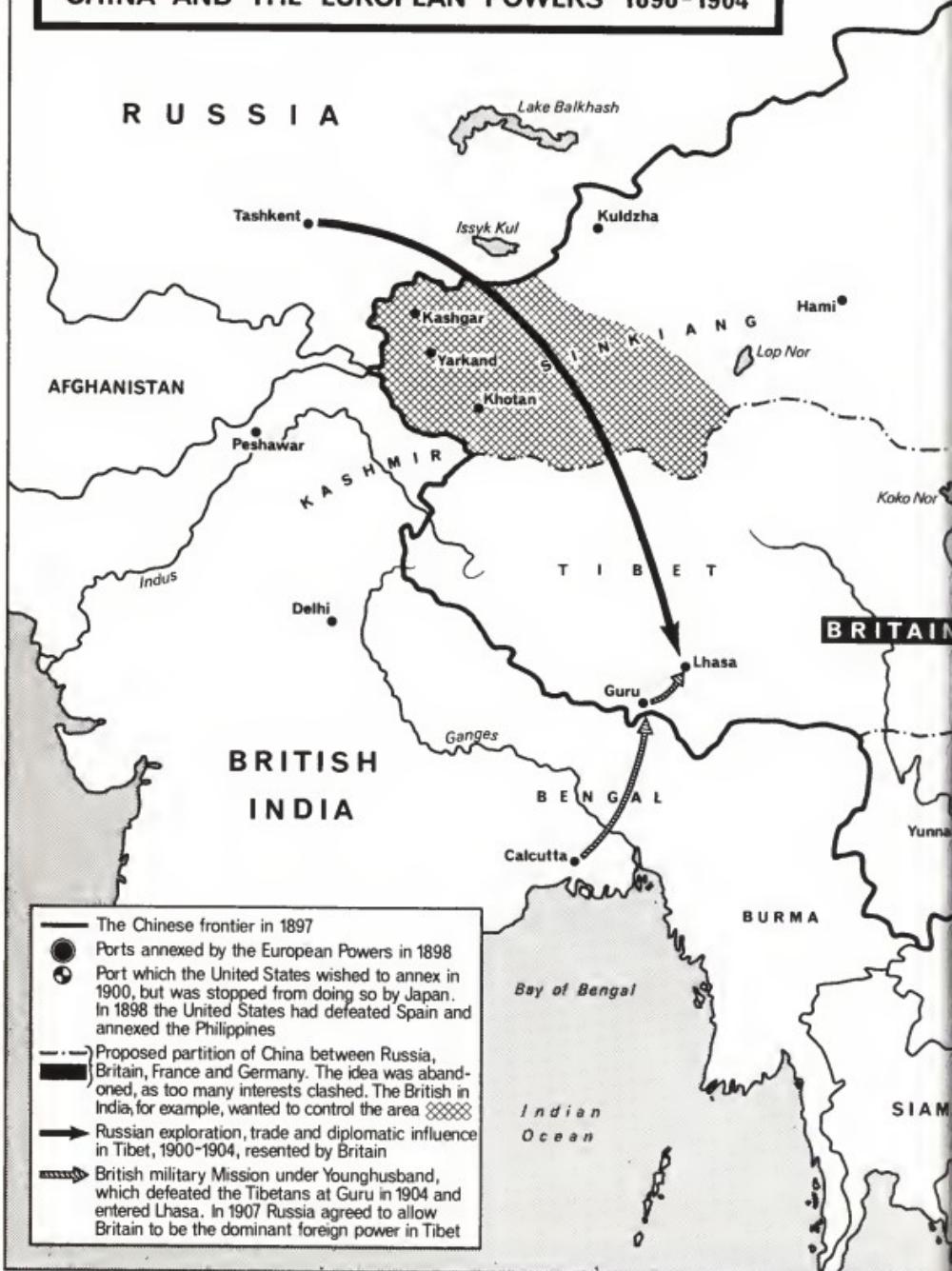
RUSSIA AND THE BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE 1890 - 1907

0 200 Miles



After Bismarck's fall from power in 1890 his policy of balance between Russia and Austria-Hungary was abandoned. Germany drew closer to Austria-Hungary and increasingly identified herself with Austria's Balkan aspirations; while extending her own interests in the Near East, Russia turned to France for diplomatic support, and soon evolved a military alliance and close economic links. Britain's agreements with France and Russia, although not binding alliances, laid the foundation for the Triple Entente of 1914.

CHINA AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS 1898-1904



The Chinese frontier in 1897

- Ports annexed by the European Powers in 1898
- Port which the United States wished to annex in 1900, but was stopped from doing so by Japan. In 1898 the United States had defeated Spain and annexed the Philippines
- Proposed partition of China between Russia, Britain, France and Germany. The idea was abandoned, as too many interests clashed. The British in India, for example, wanted to control the area
- Russian exploration, trade and diplomatic influence in Tibet, 1900-1904, resented by Britain
- British military Mission under Younghusband, which defeated the Tibetans at Guru in 1904 and entered Lhasa. In 1907 Russia agreed to allow Britain to be the dominant foreign power in Tibet

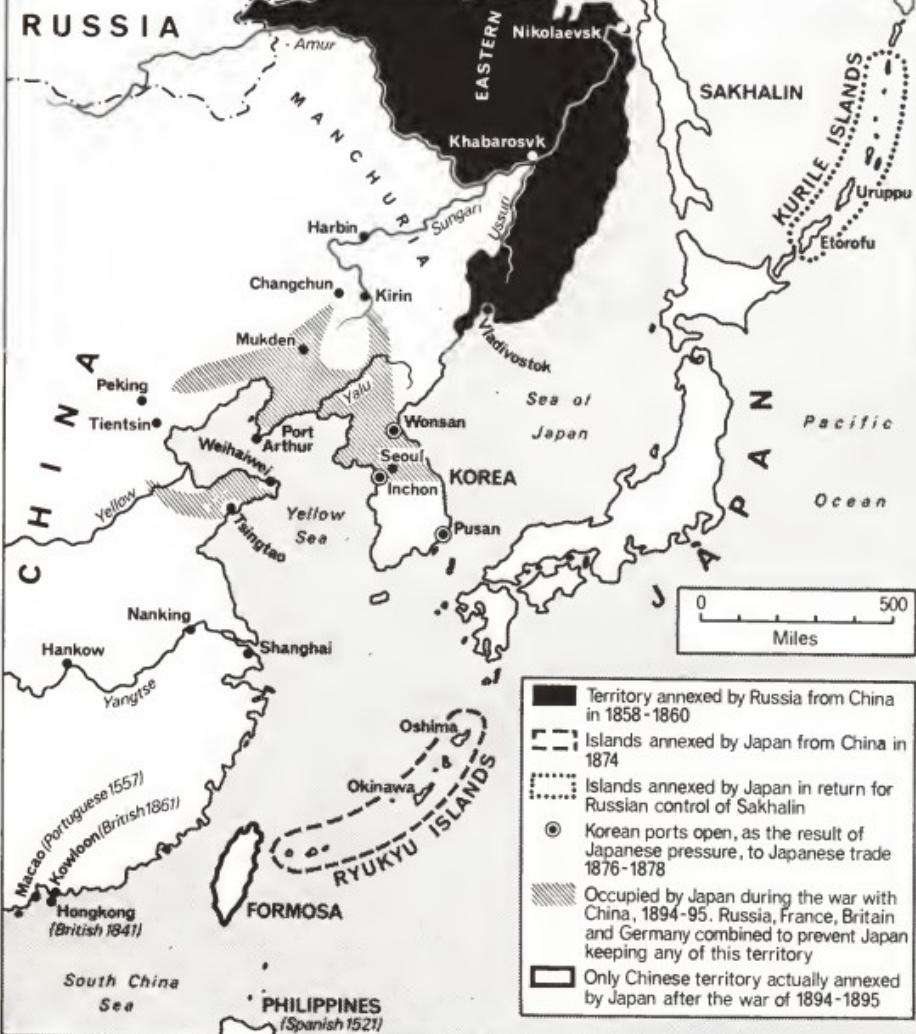


Having successfully checked Japanese influence on the Asian mainland in 1895, Russia forced China to give her a lease on Port Arthur in 1898. This proved the signal for similar territorial demands from Britain, Germany and France, which China was too weak to resist. But in 1900, in the "Boxer Rebellion", Chinese patriots besieged the foreign legations in Peking. A large expedition of British, Russian, French, American, German and Japanese troops entered Peking and liberated the besieged Europeans. Russia, who had been unable to prevent Japan from joining the Expedition, contemplated a complete European partition of China, but this never went beyond initial negotiations.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN THE FAR EAST 1860-1895

Kamchatka: part of Russia in 1650. Since 1750 used largely as a place of exile for criminals and political prisoners. Russian schoolboys were often threatened that slackers would be "sent to Kamchatka"—the furthest corner of the classroom. The peninsula has over 20 active volcanoes.

The struggle between Russia and Japan in the Far East was long and bitter. In 1860 Russia acquired an outlet on the Sea of Japan. The Japanese at once adopted a forward policy in China and Korea. When Japan defeated China in 1895 she expected to make wide territorial gains. But Russia, France, Britain and Germany combined to deprive Japan of the fruits of victory. This led to deep anti-Russian resentment throughout Japan. Throughout this period, European penetration in south China continued unabated.



0 300
Miles

THE RUSSIAN RESPONSE IN THE FAR EAST 1895-1905

WAR DEAD 1904-05

Russian 120,000
Japanese 75,000

R U S S I A



— The Trans-Siberian Railway by 1895
■ Under increasing Russian control after 1895

● Leased by Russia from China in 1898, together with the right to build a railway to Harbin; (completed by 1904)

+++ The Chinese Eastern Railway, controlled by Russia after its completion in 1903

▼ Russian economic penetration. Russia refused to allow Japan a sphere of influence in Korea

→ Japanese naval and military attacks 1904-1905

■ Annexed by Japan in 1905

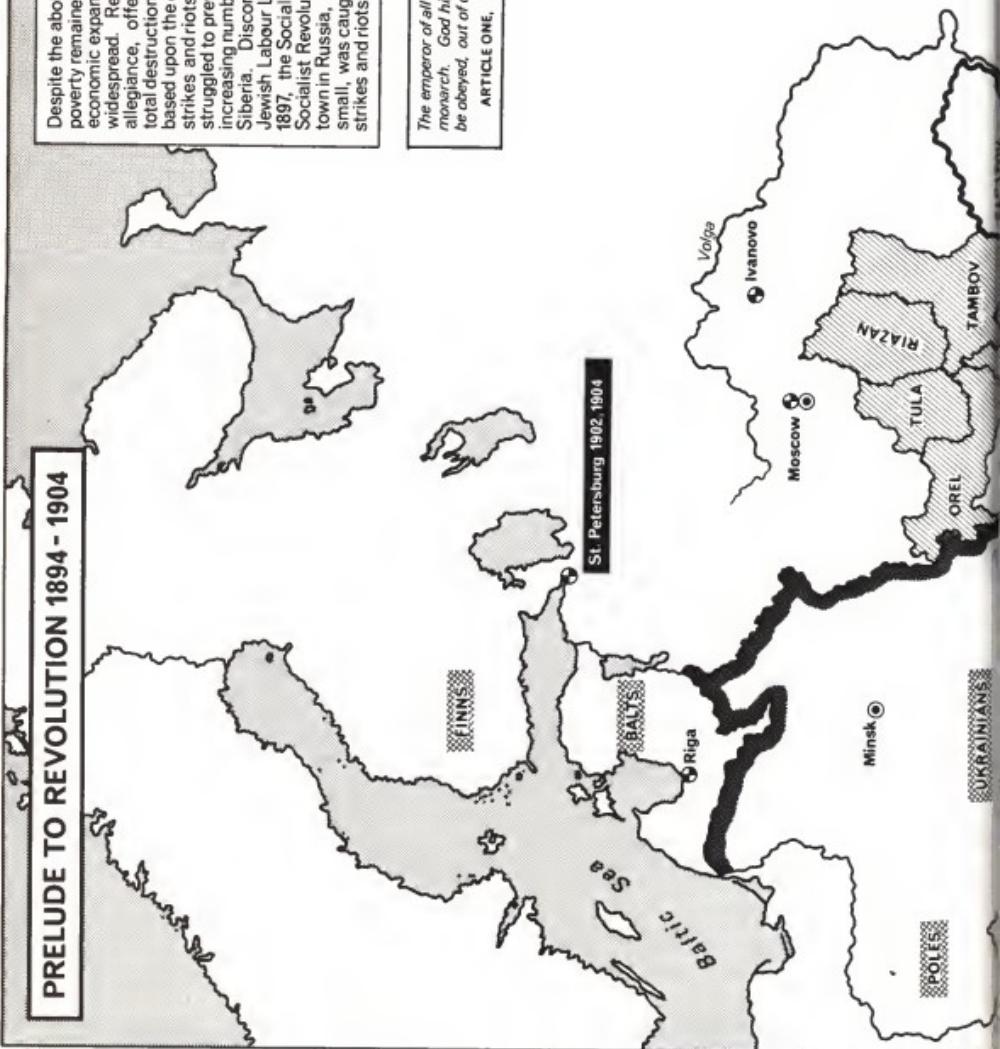
After successfully halting Japanese expansion in 1895, the Russians adopted an active expansionist policy. For 10 years they pressed forward in Manchuria, and discussed the partition of China with the British Government in 1900. But Japan sought revenge for the humiliation of 1895, and in 1902 neutralized Britain by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. In February 1904, under Russian provocation, Japan attacked Port Arthur. Russia was defeated on land and sea, and a peace treaty was signed in the United States in Sept. 1905. The grave demoralization created by Russia's defeat led to a mass of revolutionary outbreaks in Russia, and to a serious weakening of the Tsarist mystique.

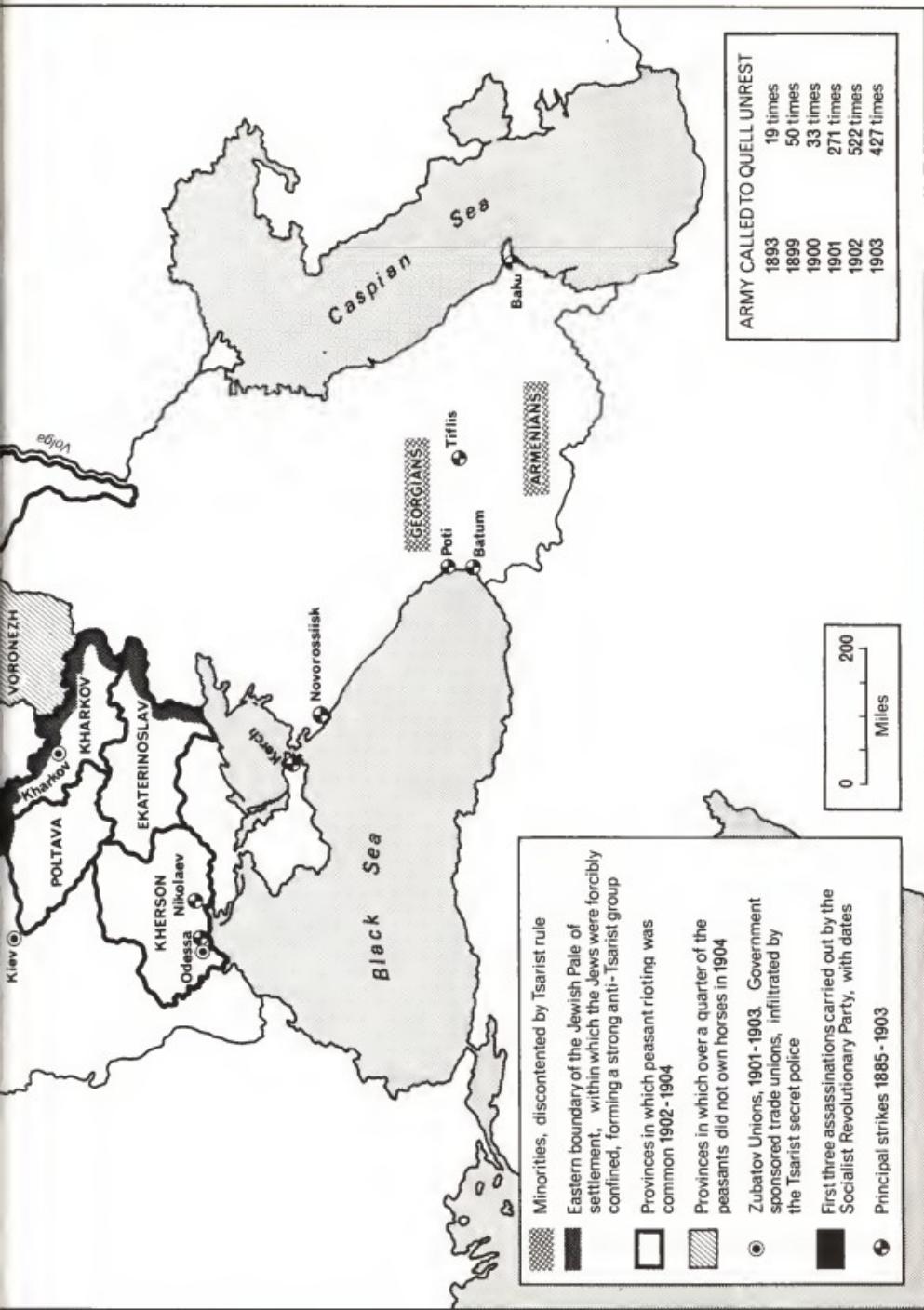
PRELUDE TO REVOLUTION 1894 - 1904

Despite the abolition of Serfdom in 1860, peasant poverty remained widespread. Despite Russia's economic expansion in the 1890's, urban hardship was widespread. Revolutionary groups competed for allegiance, offering various panaceas: anarchy, the total destruction of the autocracy, and a new world based upon the dignity of labour. There were frequent strikes and riots after 1890. The Tsarist police struggled to prevent the mounting violence. An increasing number of political activists were exiled to Siberia. Discontent continued unabated: the General Jewish Labour League ('the Bund') was founded in 1897, the Social Democratic Labour Party in 1898, the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1901. By 1904 every town in Russia, and almost every factory, however small, was caught in the upsurge of popular revolt, strikes and riots.

The emperor of all the Russias is an autocratic and unlimited monarch. God himself commands that his supreme power be obeyed, out of conscience as well as fear
ARTICLE ONE, FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF THE EMPIRE 1892

Ufa 1903





THE JEWS AND THEIR ENEMIES 1648-1917



Vologda

Nizhni Novgorod

Moscow

1891. 20,000 Jews expelled

Murom

Simbirsk

Saratov

Tsaritsyn

Katerinoslav

Rostov

Melitopol

Simferopol

Black Sea

Kutais

Caspian
Sea

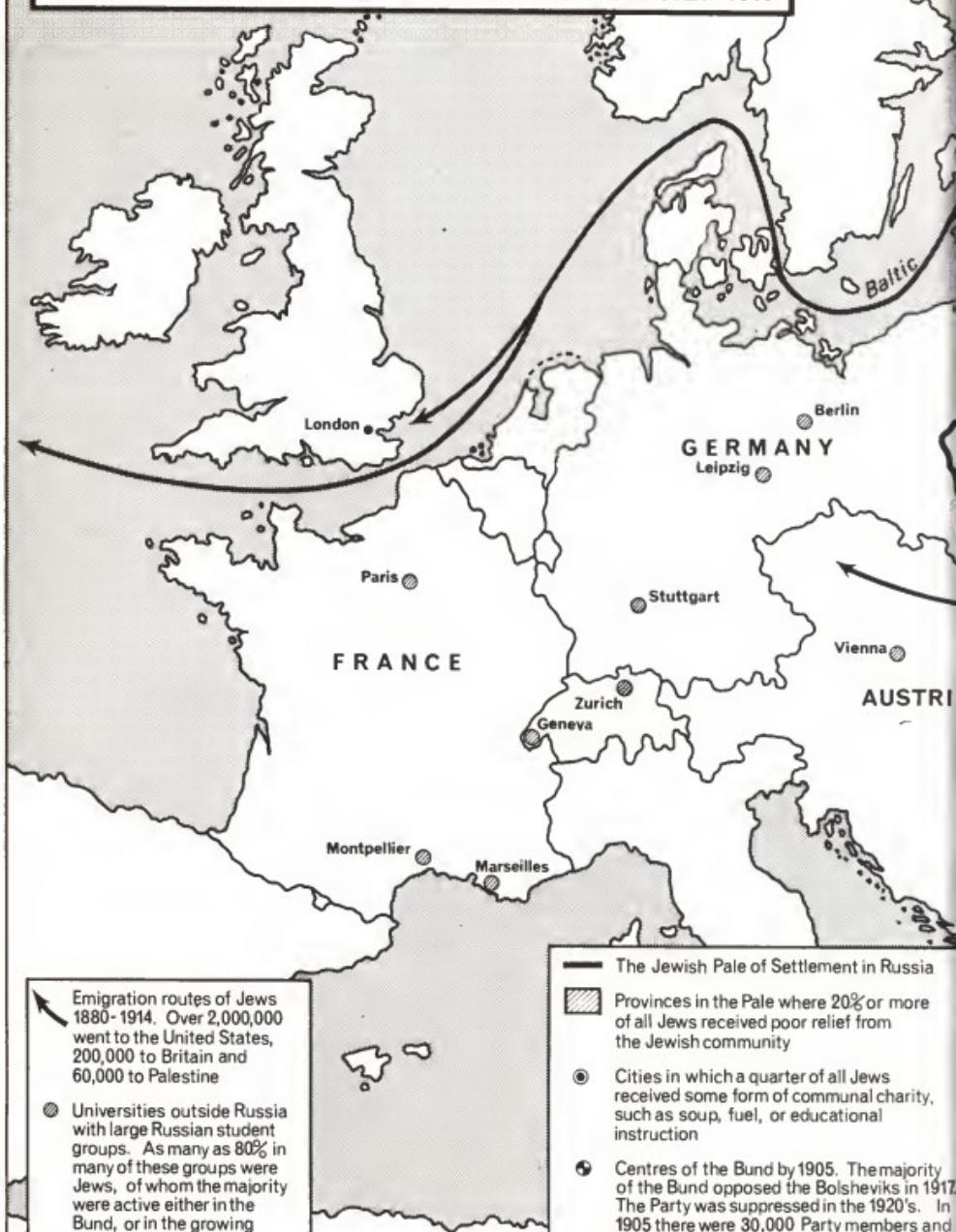
0 200
Miles

National boundaries
of 1914

The three main anti-Jewish groups in Imperial Russia were the peasants and Cossacks of the Ukraine, the intellectual Slavophils, and the Tsarist Government and aristocracy. The peasants and Cossacks saw the rich Jew as an exploiter, the poor Jew as a rival, and the intellectual Jew as a dangerous revolutionary. The Slavophils believed in the sacred mission of the Slav peoples, under the guidance of their Orthodox Tsar; they wanted Russia to adopt a strong pro-Slav, and anti-Turk policy, and saw the Jew as anti-Christ, an alien on Russian soil, and a subversive influence acting against Russian interests. Both peasants and Slavophils were in many ways supported by the Government, whose laws discriminated against the Jews, and whose Pale of Settlement confined them.

1882 500,000 Jews living in rural areas of the Pale were forced to leave their homes and live in towns or townlets (shtetls) in the Pale. 250,000 Jews living along the western frontier zone were also moved into the Pale. A further 700,000 Jews living east of the Pale were driven into the Pale by 1891

THE JEWISH RESPONSE TO PERSECUTION 1827-1917



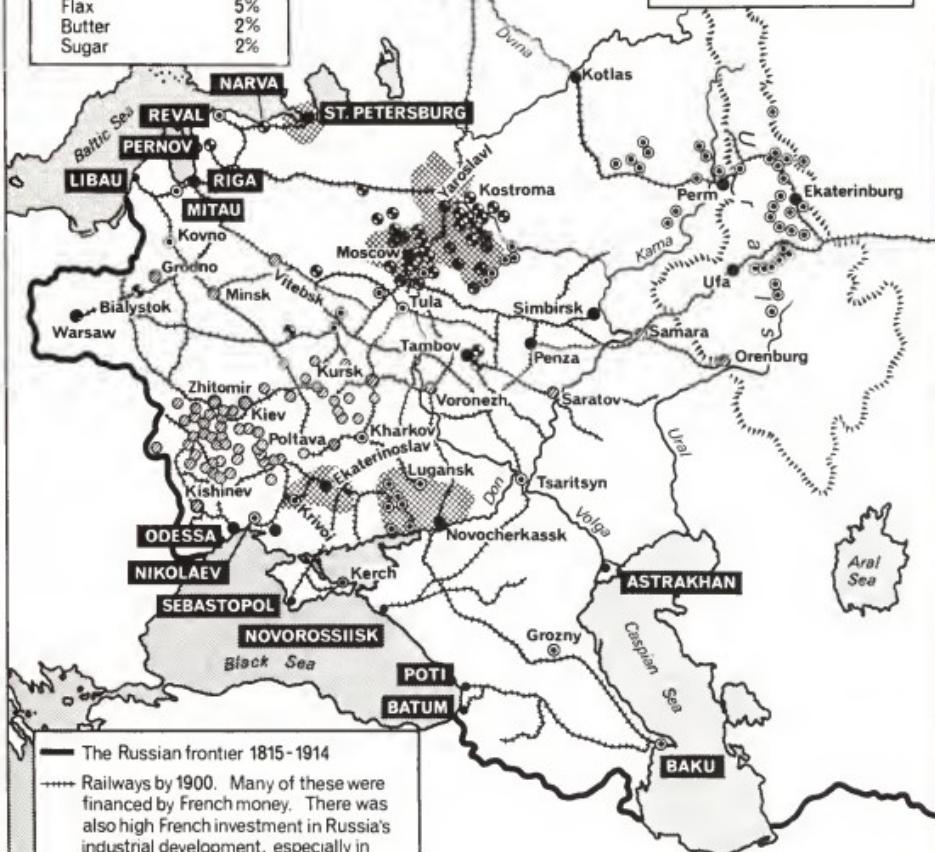


RUSSIAN INDUSTRY BY 1900

Principal exports in 1914
as a percentage of the total:

Cereals	9%
Timber	7%
Petroleum	6%
Eggs	5%
Flax	5%
Butter	2%
Sugar	2%

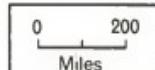
Principal imports in 1914 as a percentage of the total:	
Raw cotton	17%
Machinery and metal goods	13%
Tea	
Coal	
Iron	
Lead	
Copper	5% each



— The Russian frontier 1815-1914

----- Railways by 1900. Many of these were financed by French money. There was also high French investment in Russia's industrial development, especially in southern Russia

- Important manufacturing centres
- Heavy industry, principally iron, steel and metalworks
- Textiles
- Manufactured food, principally sugar
- Areas with the greatest influx of workers from other regions
- Ports with flourishing import and export trades by 1900



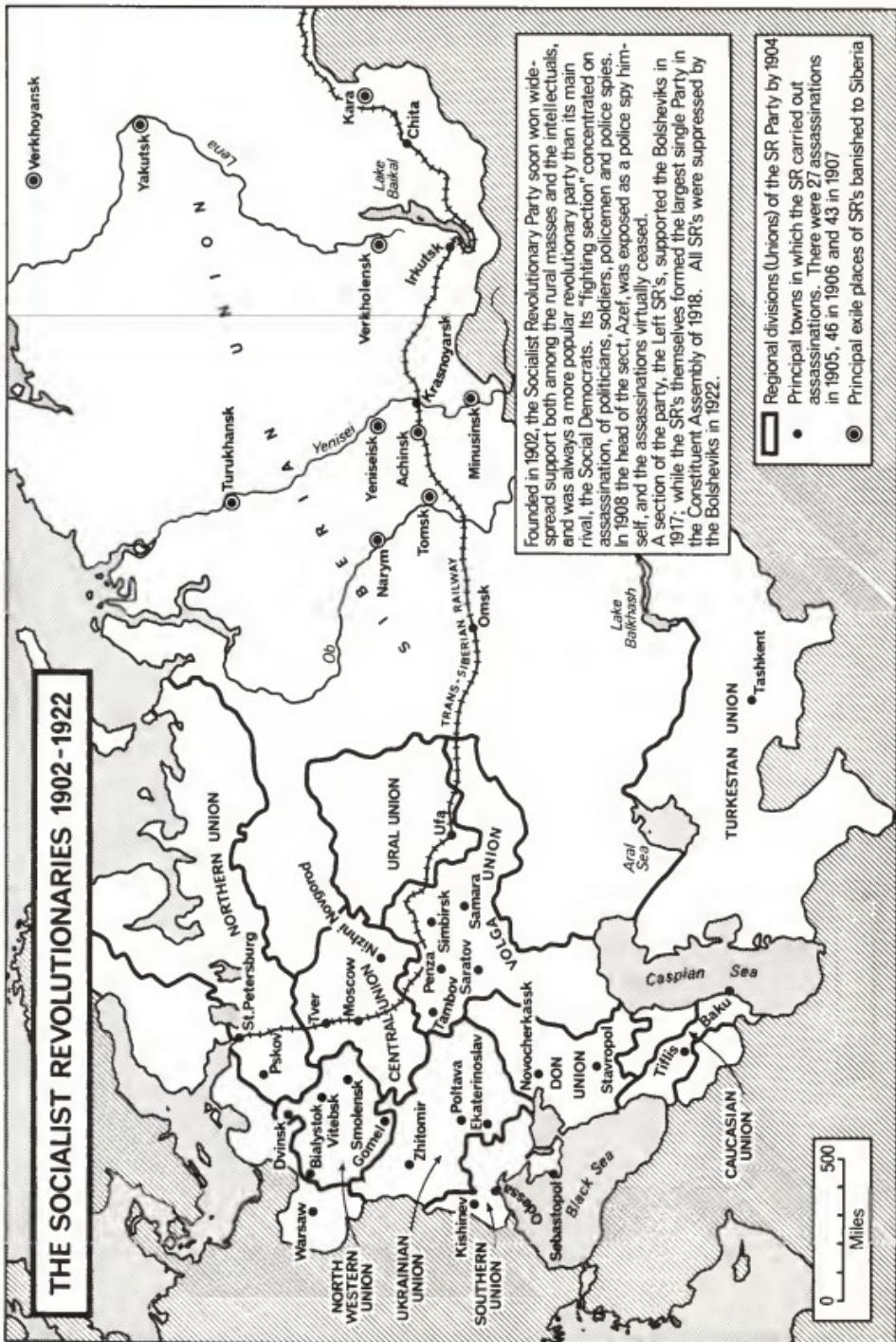
RUSSIA'S MAIN MARKETS

Britain	23%
Germany	23%
Holland	10%

MAIN EXPORTERS TO RUSSIA

Germany	34%
Britain	15%
United States	9%

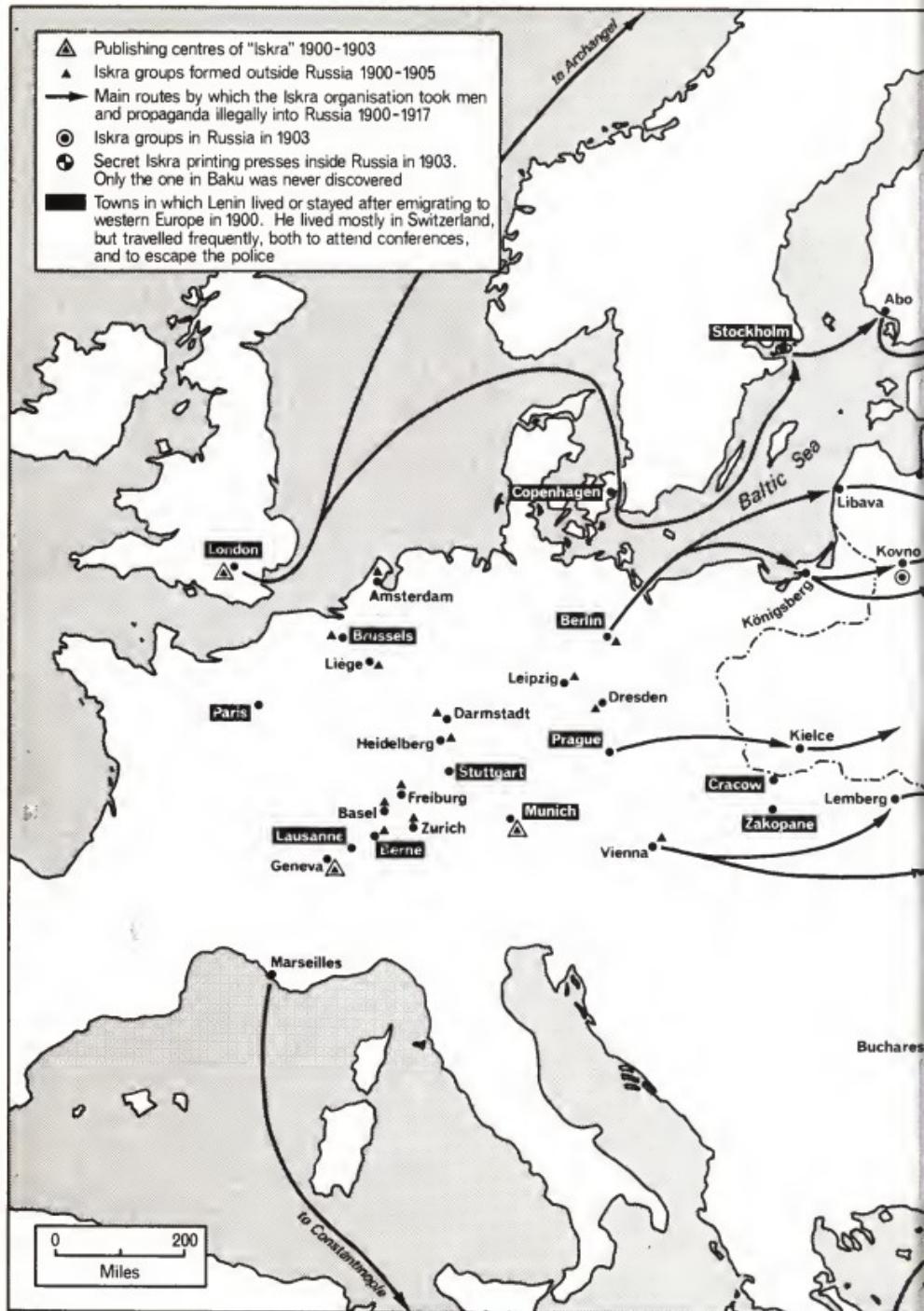
THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARIES 1902-1922



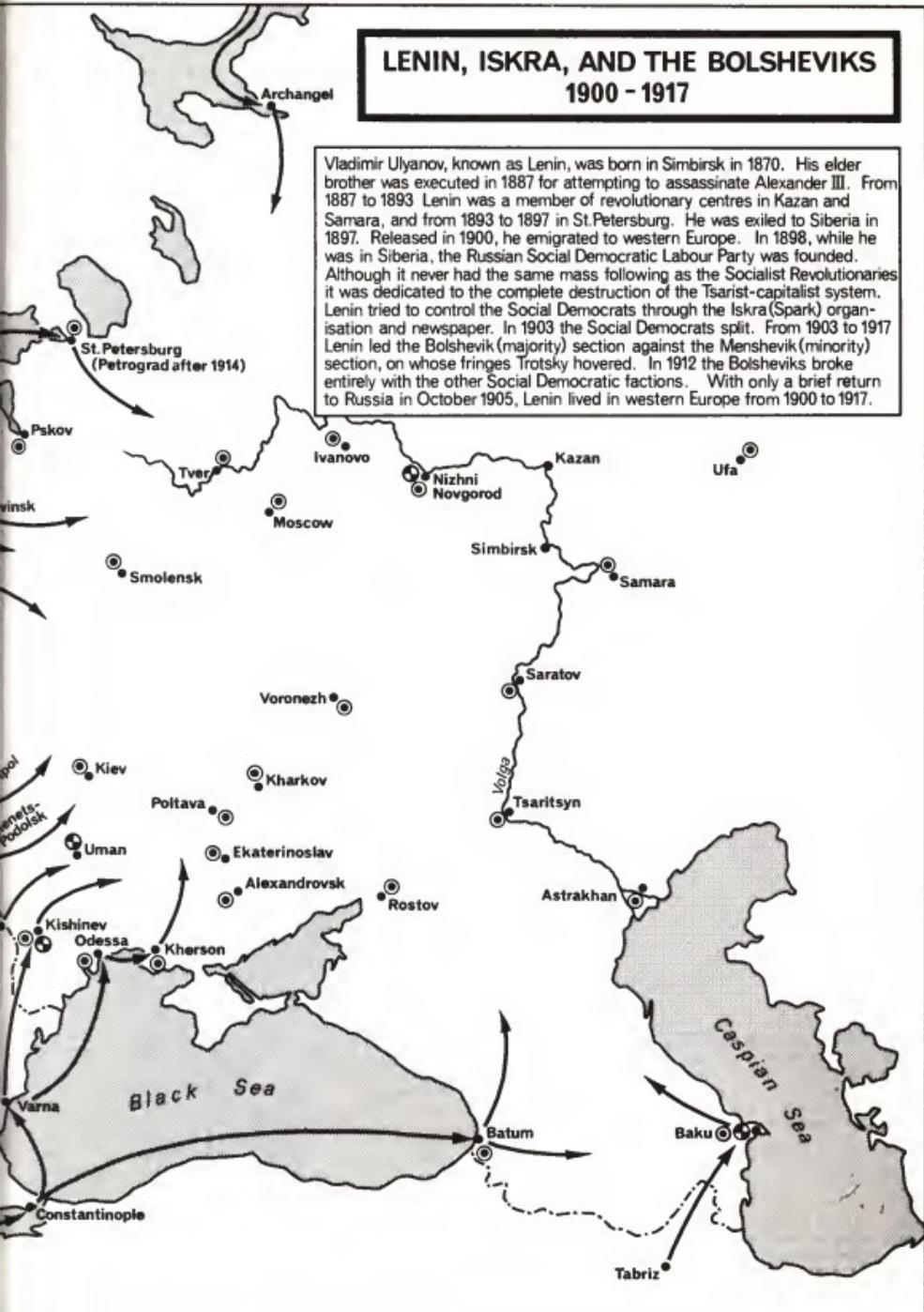
Founded in 1902, the Socialist Revolutionary Party soon won widespread support both among the rural masses and the intellectuals, and was always a more popular revolutionary party than its main rival, the Social Democrats. Its "fighting section" concentrated on assassination, of politicians, soldiers, policemen and police spies. In 1908 the head of the sect, Azef, was exposed as a police spy himself, and the assassinations virtually ceased. A section of the party, the Left SR's, supported the Bolsheviks in 1917; while the SR's themselves formed the largest single Party in the Constituent Assembly of 1918. All SR's were suppressed by the Bolsheviks in 1922.

0 500
Miles

- ▲ Publishing centres of "Iskra" 1900-1903
- ▲ Iskra groups formed outside Russia 1900-1905
- Main routes by which the Iskra organisation took men and propaganda illegally into Russia 1900-1917
- Iskra groups in Russia in 1903
- Secret Iskra printing presses inside Russia in 1903. Only the one in Baku was never discovered
- Towns in which Lenin lived or stayed after emigrating to western Europe in 1900. He lived mostly in Switzerland, but travelled frequently, both to attend conferences, and to escape the police



LENIN, ISKRA, AND THE BOLSHEVIKS 1900 - 1917



THE PROVINCES AND POPULATION OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA IN 1900



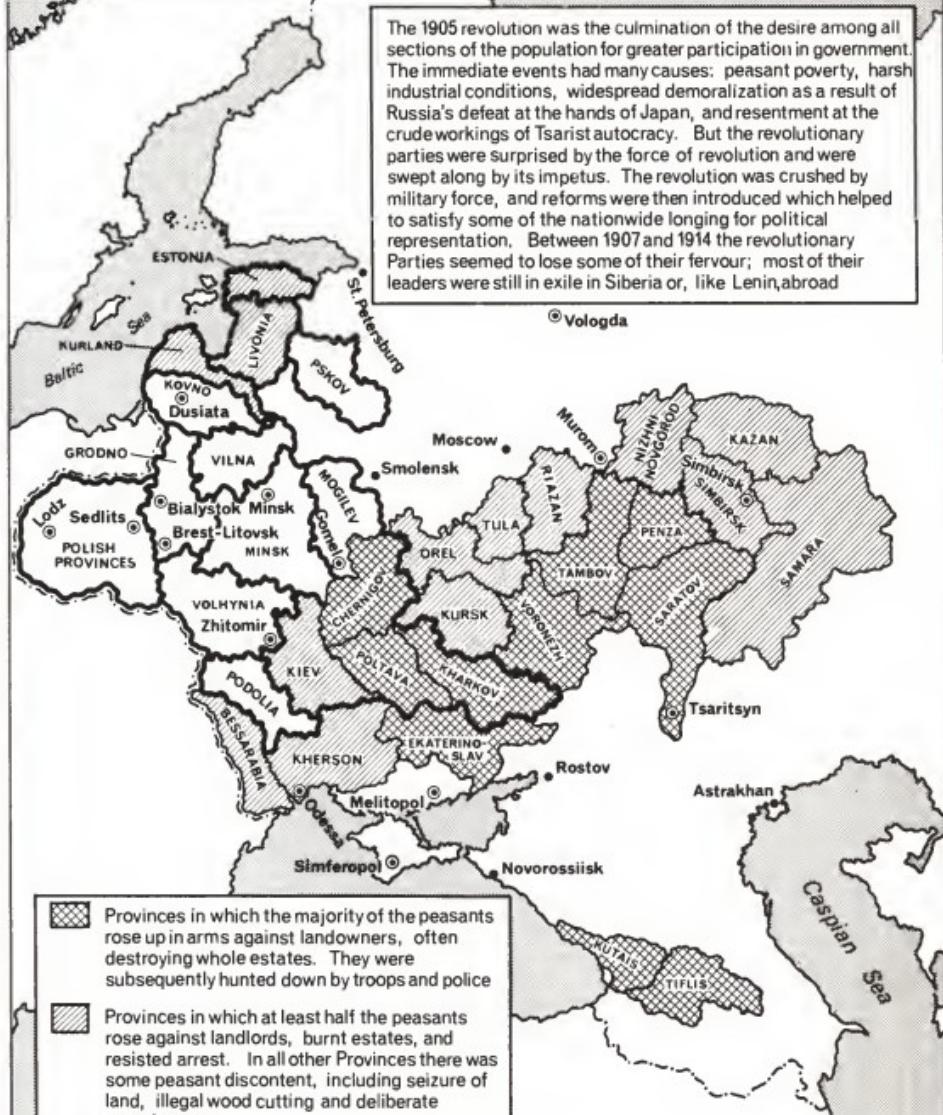
The first official Russian census was held in 1897. The total population was just over 129 million - nearly as large as the combined populations of Britain, France, and Germany. Over 80% of all Russians were peasants. Finland was an autonomous Duchy, and, like Poland, was subdivided into Provinces.

PERSIA

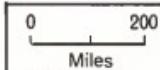
MAIN NATIONAL & ETHNIC GROUPS IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA IN 1900

Russians	55 million
Ukrainians	22 million
Polands	8 million
White Russians	6 million
Jews	5 million
Balts	4 million
Caucasians	3 million
Germans	2 million

THE 1905 REVOLUTION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

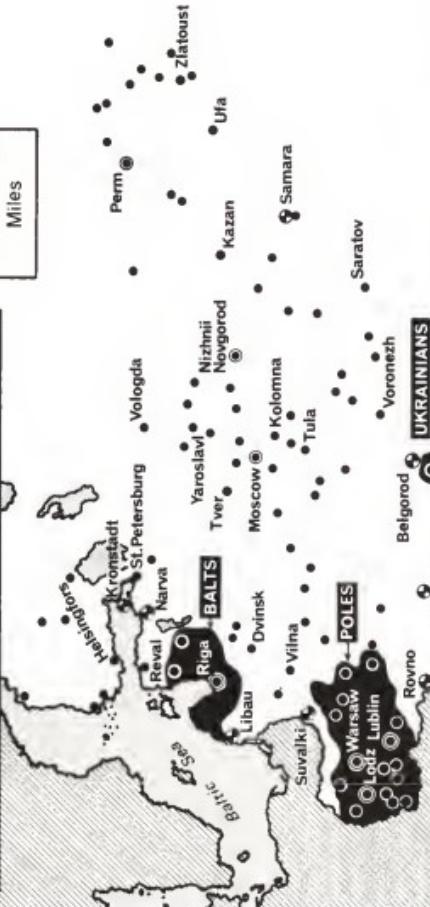


The 1905 revolution was the culmination of the desire among all sections of the population for greater participation in government. The immediate events had many causes: peasant poverty, harsh industrial conditions, widespread demoralization as a result of Russia's defeat at the hands of Japan, and resentment at the crude workings of Tsarist autocracy. But the revolutionary parties were surprised by the force of revolution and were swept along by its impetus. The revolution was crushed by military force, and reforms were then introduced which helped to satisfy some of the nationwide longing for political representation. Between 1907 and 1914 the revolutionary Parties seemed to lose some of their fervour; most of their leaders were still in exile in Siberia or, like Lenin, abroad.



THE 1905 REVOLUTION IN THE TOWNS

0 200 Miles



BLOODY SUNDAY: ST. PETERSBURG
200,000 people gathered at the Winter Palace on
9 January 1905. Unarmed, they wished to appeal
to Tsar Nicholas II for better working conditions
and an end to the war with Japan. Their main
goal was for elections based upon universal
suffrage. It was a Sunday. Many carried ikons.
But the Tsar had left the city, and troops fired on
the crowd. As many as 500 people were killed,
and over 3,000 wounded.

Russian State Expenditure 1903 - 13 (in million roubles)	
The war with Japan	3,016
Railways	886
Defence	455
Bad harvests	403
Redemption of loans before due date	199
Ports	24
Military expeditions (China and Persia)	20

Principal strike centres, 1905-1906, encouraged by all the revolutionary Parties. By December 1905 every town in Russia had suffered from industrial unrest

Revolutionary outbreaks in the Army and the Fleet; although these were widespread, the Army remained sufficiently loyal to the Tsar to crush the revolution by the end of 1906

National groups who wanted a greater degree of autonomy and national recognition, and were particularly active in revolutionary activity. At this time the Ukrainians, for example, were not allowed a single newspaper in their own language.

Up risings in December 1905, suppressed by armed force

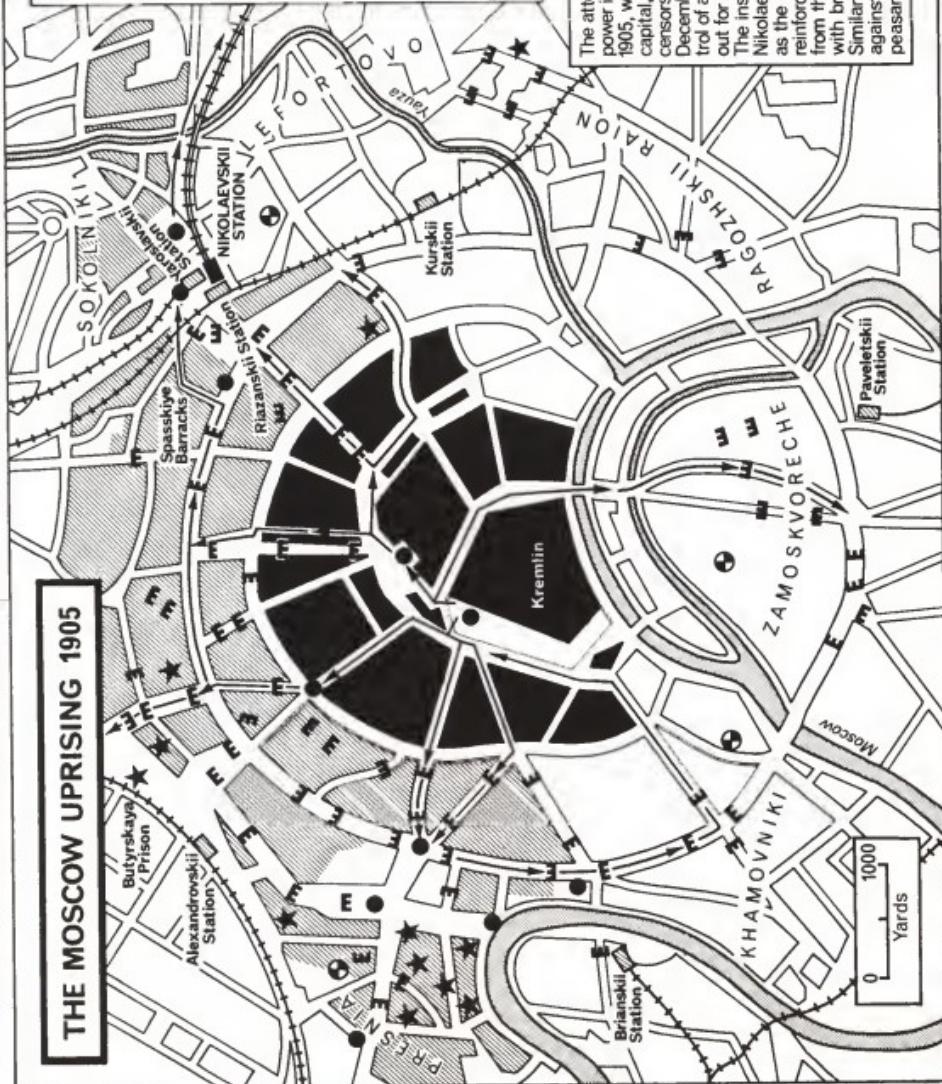


They finally sought even bombarding Odessa. They finally sought refuge in Rumania, where the ship was interned

THE BATTLESHIP POTEMKIN

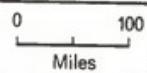
THE BATTLESHIP POTEMKIN
In the late summer of 1905 the crew of the Potemkin seized control of the ship, and for some months terrorized the Black Sea ports even bombing Odessa. They finally sought refuge in Rumania, where the ship was interned.

THE MOSCOW UPRISING 1905



The attempt by revolutionaries to seize power in St. Petersburg failed on 12 December 1905, when martial law was declared in the capital, all meetings forbidden, and strict censorship imposed. But in Moscow on 22 December revolutionary groups seized control of a large section of the city, and held out for ten days. The insurgents failed however to control the Nikolaevskii railway station, and as soon as the Government troops received reinforcements they were able to advance from the centre and suppress the revolt with brutal force. Similar fierce repressions took place against the Baltic revolutionaries and the peasants.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS 1876-1885



Russia wanted to drive the Turk from Europe and dominate the Balkans. Britain supported Russian protests against Turkish atrocities against the Bulgarians in 1876, which led Russia to attack Turkey. After defeating the Turks at Plevna in 1876 Russia tried to set up a large independent Bulgaria, but Britain and Austria-Hungary challenged Russia's aspirations, and under German mediation Russia agreed to the creation of a much smaller Bulgaria. Austria advanced her own Balkan interests by occupying the former Turkish province of Bosnia, which she formally annexed in 1908, and entering Novi Pazar.



— The boundary of Turkey-in-Europe 1876

□ Russian proposal for an independent "Big Bulgaria", agreed to by the Turks at the Treaty of San Stephano 1878

■ Bulgaria, autonomous, not independent, as allowed by Britain and Germany by the Treaty of Berlin 1878

■ Turkish territory added to Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro (who each gained their independence from Turkey) by the Treaty of Berlin 1878; and to Greece in 1881

■ Occupied by Austria-Hungary in 1878

■ Added to Bulgaria in 1885, when Bulgaria became fully independent of Turkey

RUSSIA, THE BALKANS, AND THE COMING OF WAR 1912-1914



Russia's mid-century alignment with Germany was changed during the 1880s to a new alignment with France, while at the same time Austria and Germany drew closer together. In the two Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913 Turkey was driven almost entirely from Europe, but Russia's position did not improve; for as a result of Turkey's defeat Austrian influence increased even further. In June 1914 a Bosnian Serb murdered the Austrian heir to the throne, Archduke Franz-Ferdinand, at Sarajevo. Austria invaded Serbia on 28 July 1914. Russia then declared war on Austria. Germany supported her ally Austria and declared war on Russia. France and Britain joined Russia against Germany and Austria. Turkey attacked Russia in October 1914.

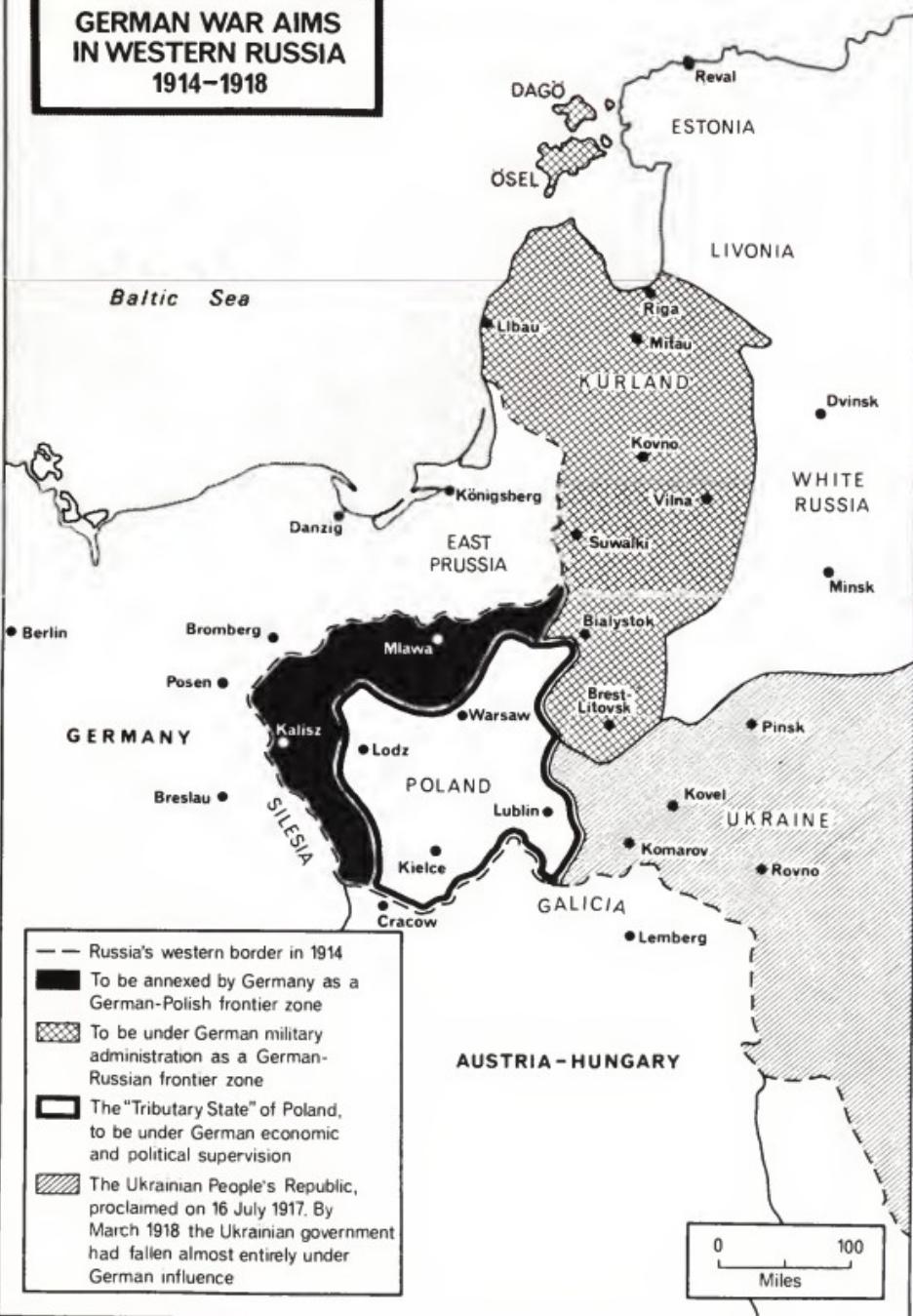
Countries in which Austrian and German influence worked against Russia. Greece had a pro-German King; Turkey a pro-German Minister of War and virtual dictator; Bulgaria and Rumania had both accepted alliance with the Central Powers

Area of Russia in which Germany hoped to expand as a result of war

Russia's only two Balkan Allies, both threatened by Austria. Austria had created the state of Albania in 1912 in order to cut Serbia off from the sea.

Countries in western Europe sympathetic to Russia. France had a military alliance with Russia dating from 1894. Britain a convention dating from 1907

**GERMAN WAR AIMS
IN WESTERN RUSSIA
1914-1918**



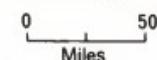
THE EASTERN FRONT 1914

Baltic Sea



- Russian advance into East Prussia 4-23 August. Between August 26 and September 13 they were defeated at Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes, and driven back into Russia
- Russian territory conquered by Germany September 28-December 31. At the Battle of Lodz, in November, the Germans prevented a Russian advance into Silesia
- Austrian advances into Russia
- ← Russian counter-attacks into Austria
- Conquered by Russia from Austria
- The front line on 31 December 1914

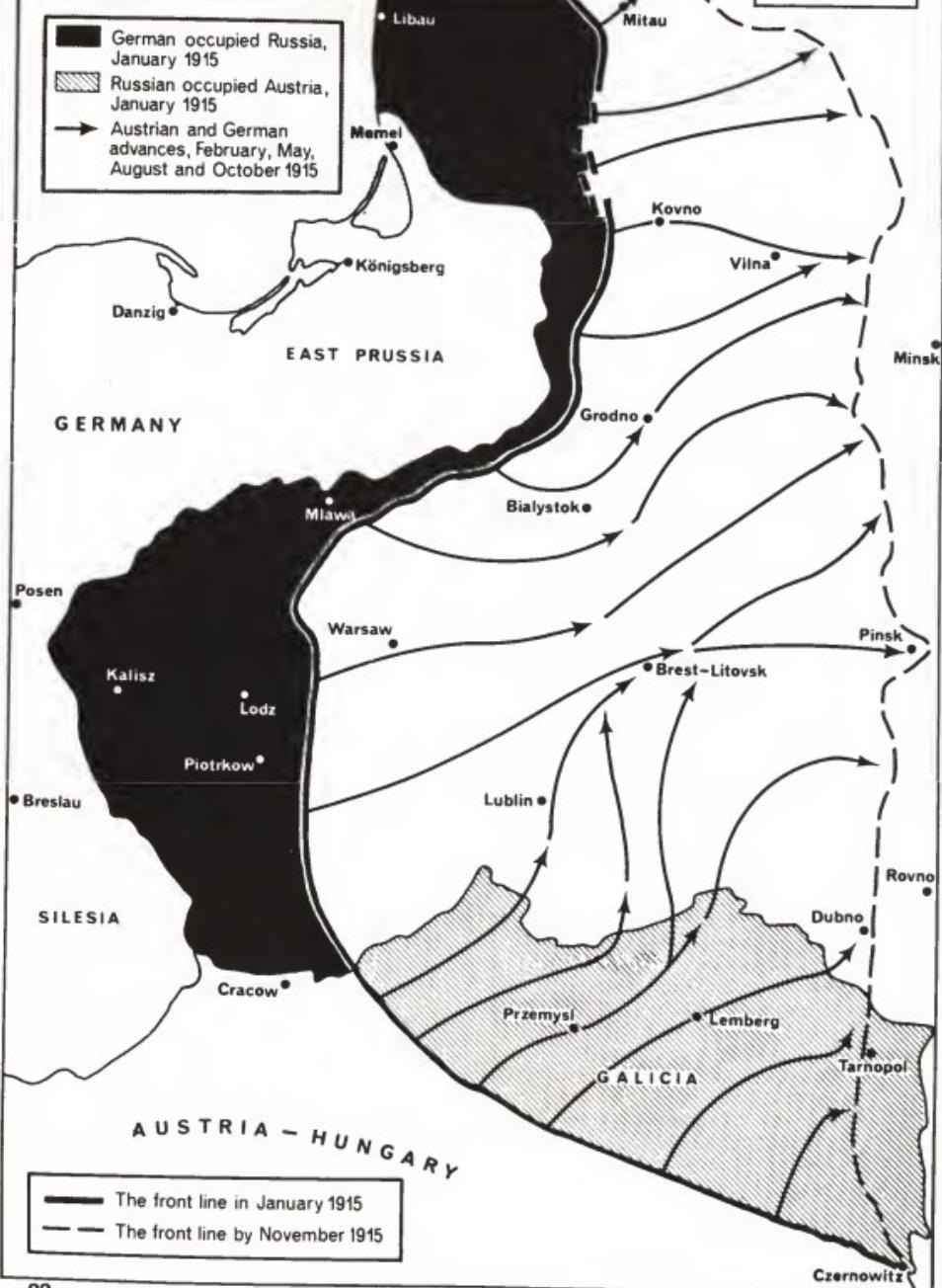
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY



- Russian victories
- ◆ German victories

THE EASTERN FRONT DURING 1915

0 50 Miles



0 200 Miles

THE EASTERN FRONT 1916

Russia hoped to regain some lost territory during 1916. When Rumania declared war on the Central Powers all seemed set fair for success. But the Russian offensive failed to reach its objectives, despite General Brusilov's advance. With the defeat of Rumania (Dec. 1916), Russia's military position was bleak, in spite of successes on the Turkish front. Turkish control of the Straits 1914-1917, prevented any Russian exports of grain, and gravely disrupted the Russian economy.



- Frontiers of 1914
- War fronts in January 1916
- Anglo-Russian plan to defeat the Turks and open the Black Sea. With the British evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula in January 1916 the plan was abandoned
- Rumanian territory occupied by Germany and Austria by December 1916
- ← Russian advances against the Central Powers, ① during the Brusilov offensive June-August 1916, ② into eastern Rumania, to forestall a German occupation, ③ into Turkey and ④ into Persia, to check the growing Turkish control
- Russian and Allied gains during 1916

CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS IN BRUSILOV'S ATTACK	
Officers	7,757
Men	350,845
Machine Guns	1,362

TURKEY

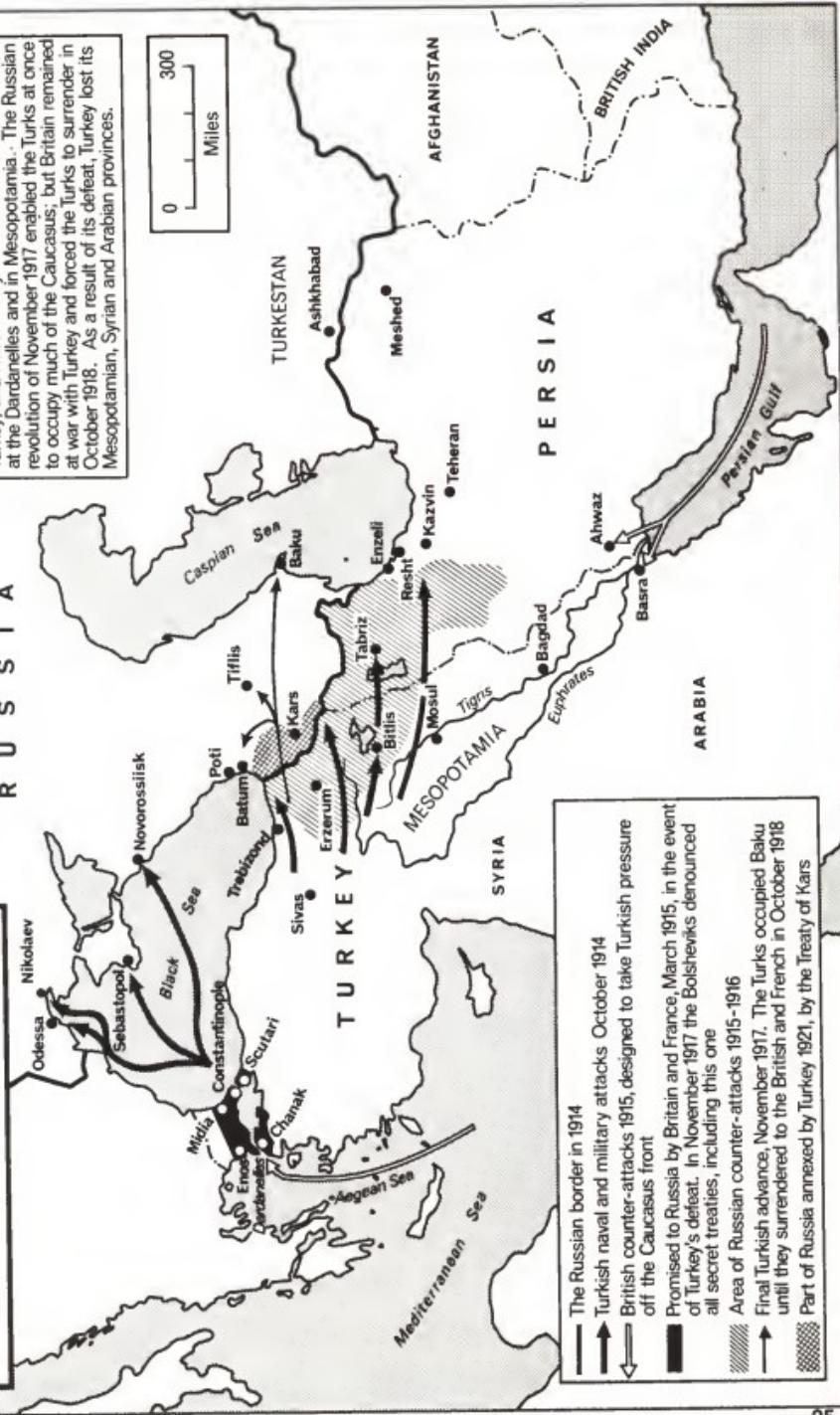
RUSSIA IN TURMOIL 1914–1917



RUSSIA AND TURKEY 1914-1921

R U S S I A

German pressure pushed Turkey into war against Russia in 1914. By 1917 the Russians had occupied eastern Turkey, and Russia's ally Britain had attacked the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia. The Russian revolution of November 1917 enabled the Turks at once to occupy much of the Caucasus; but Britain remained at war with Turkey and forced the Turks to surrender in October 1918. As a result of its defeat, Turkey lost its Mesopotamian, Syrian and Arabian provinces.

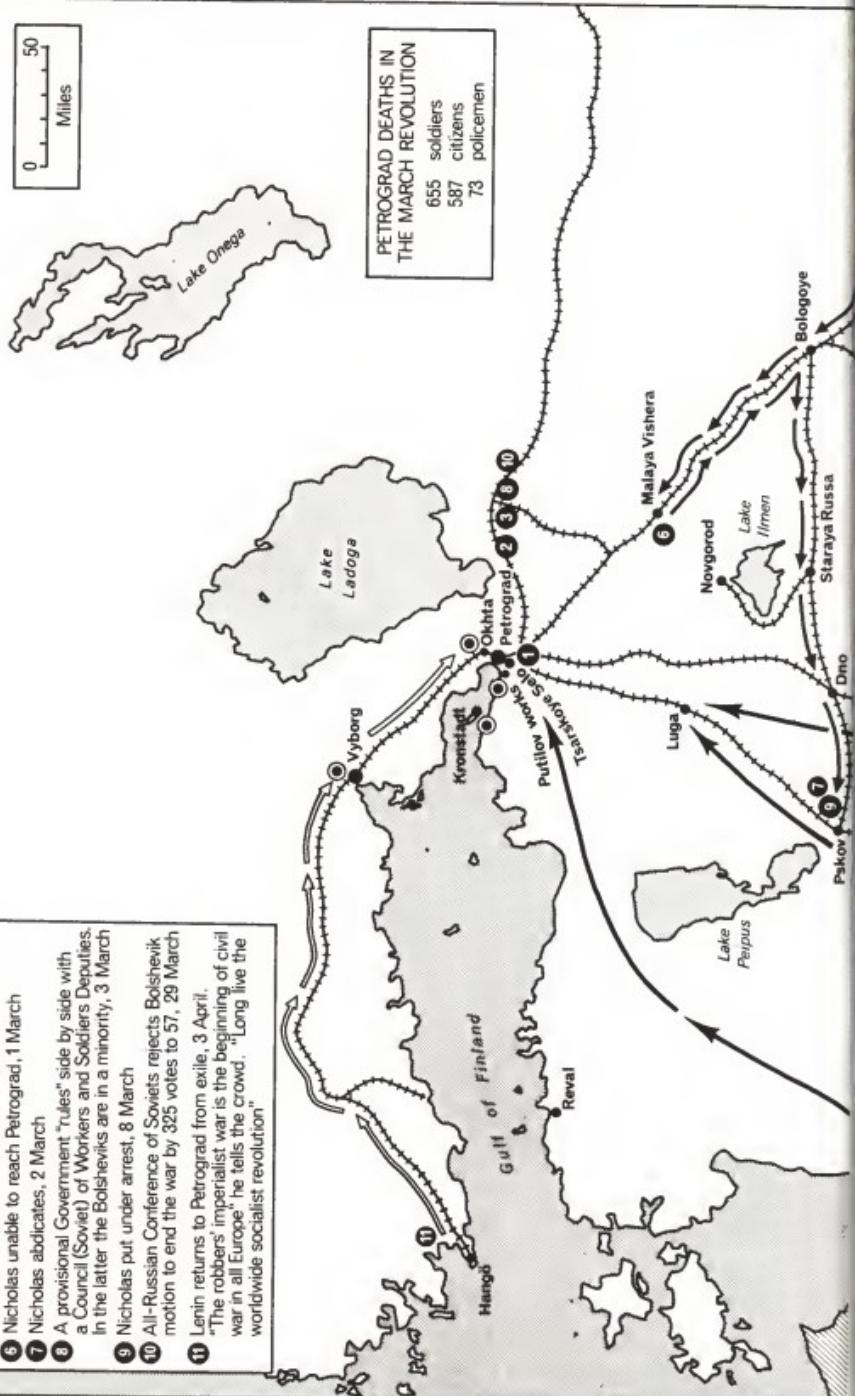


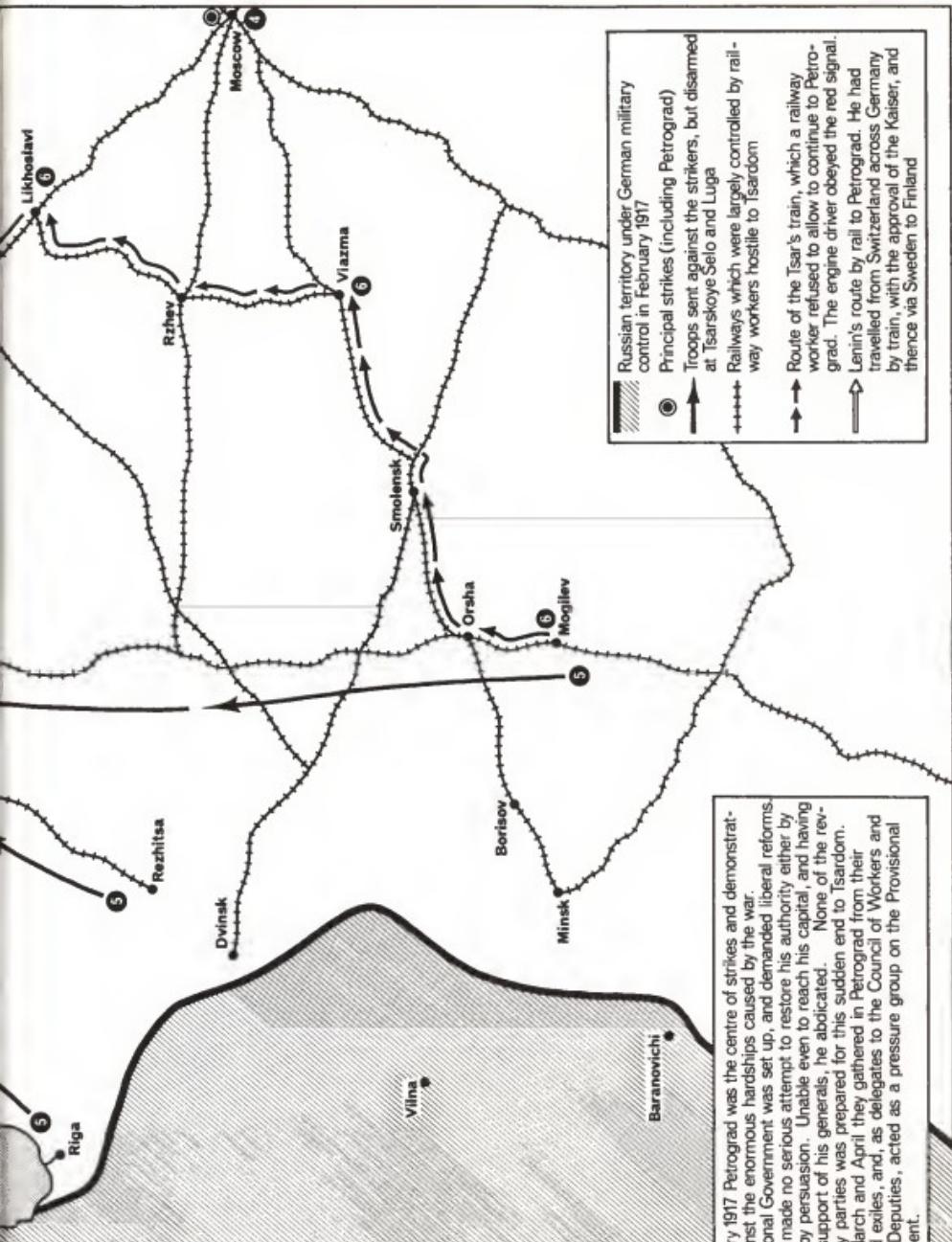
- The Russian border in 1914
- ↑ Turkish naval and military attacks October 1914
 - ↔ British counter-attacks 1915, designed to take Turkish pressure off the Caucasus front
 - Promised to Russia by Britain and France, March 1915, in the event of Turkey's defeat. In November 1917 the Bolsheviks denounced all secret treaties, including this one
 - ▨ Area of Russian counter-attacks 1915-1916
 - Final Turkish advance, November 1917. The Turks occupied Bakü until they surrendered to the British and French in October 1918
 - ▨ Part of Russia annexed by Turkey 1921, by the Treaty of Kars

THE FALL OF THE MONARCHY 1917

All dates on this map are according to the Russian calendar, which was 13 days behind that of the rest of the world.

- 1 Nicholas leaves for Mogilev, his headquarters, 22 Feb.
 - 2 Strikes in Petrograd, 23–26 February
 - 3 Troop mutinies in Petrograd, 27 February
 - 4 Secret police headquarters in Moscow burnt, 27 Feb.
 - 5 Some troops move on Petrograd, 1 March
 - 6 Nicholas unable to reach Petrograd, 1 March
 - 7 Nicholas abdicates, 2 March
 - 8 A provisional Government "rules" side by side with a Council (Soviet) of Workers and Soldiers' Deputies. In the latter the Bolsheviks are in a minority, 3 March
 - 9 Nicholas put under arrest, 8 March
 - 10 All-Russian Conference of Soviets rejects Bolshevik motion to end the war by 351 votes to 57, 29 March
 - 11 Lenin returns to Petrograd from exile, 3 April.
"The robbers' imperialist war is the beginning of civil war in all Europe," he tells the crowd. "Long live the worldwide socialist revolution!"





In February 1917 Petrograd was the centre of strikes and demonstrations against the enormous hardships caused by the war. A Provisional Government was set up, and demanded liberal reforms. The Tsar made no serious attempt to restore his authority either by force or by persuasion. Unable even to reach his capital, and having lost the support of his generals, he abdicated. None of the revolutionary parties was prepared for this sudden end to Tsardom. During March and April they gathered in Petrograd from their scattered exiles, and, as delegates to the Council of Workers and Soldiers Deputies, acted as a pressure group on the Provisional Government.

LENIN'S RETURN TO RUSSIA 1917

Our tactics absolute distrust: no support of new Government, Kerensky particularly suspect, to arm proletariat only guarantee, no rapprochement with other parties. This last is conditio sine qua non

LENIN TO BOLSHEVIKS IN SWEDEN
TELEGRAM FROM BERN 26 MARCH 1917

0 250 Miles



■ The Central Powers and their conquests in February 1917

←— Lenin's route from Austria to Switzerland, 1914

→··· Lenin's first proposed route back to Russia, which proved impossible for fear of arrest by the British

→— Lenin's actual route 9-16 April 1917

[■] Sea routes to Russia closed by Central Power minefields

On 7 August 1914 Lenin was arrested in Cracow by the Austrians as an enemy alien and spy. He was released on 23 Aug., the Austrian Government having been persuaded that he was even more an enemy of Tsarism, and could "render great services" to Austria by fomenting anti-Tsarist troubles

When revolution broke out in Petrograd in February 1917, Lenin, the Bolshevik leader, was in Switzerland. Wartime was not conducive to travel, nor did his plan to go through Britain prove possible. Instead, the German Government, eager to see dissension and chaos in Russia, agreed with alacrity to his request to travel across "enemy" territory, and provided him with facilities. Thus Imperial Germany served as a handmaiden to the Russian revolution of October 1917

THE LOCATION OF THE BOLSHEVIK LEADERS DURING THE FIRST REVOLUTION OF 1917

The only Bolshevik leaders, none of them very senior, who happened to be in Petrograd at the time of the February Revolution:
MOLOTOV, STEKLOV, SHLYAPNIKOV, LATSIS, and ZALUTSKI



Territory controlled by Germany and her allies in March 1917

- Centre of the First Russian Revolution, and scene of all subsequent struggles for power during 1917
- The location of the Bolshevik leaders at the time of the March Revolution. The majority were in exile or out of Russia. They all made haste to return to Petrograd.
- M = Mensheviks and others who became Bolsheviks on their return to Petrograd

Most of the Social Democratic leaders of both the Bolshevik and Menshevik factions were abroad or in exile when revolution broke out in Russia in 1917. Those who were in Siberia reached Petrograd early in March, following the spontaneous amnesty of all political prisoners. Also returning in March were those living in Sweden. Next to return, in April, were the "specials" from Switzerland, led by Lenin. Finally, in May, came the "regulars" who had been in Switzerland, or elsewhere abroad.

THE WAR AND REVOLUTION JULY AND AUGUST 1917

In March 1917 the Provisional Government assumed Britain and France that it would continue the war against the Central Powers. But the offensive launched on 1 July ended two weeks later in mutiny and failure. Mass demonstrations in Petrograd on 16 and 17 July, though leaderless, showed how hated the war had become, and the Bolsheviks soon dominated the Soviets by their cry of "Bread and Peace". The Provisional Government then published evidence of financial dealings between the Bolsheviks and German agents, forced Lenin to go into hiding in Finland, and arrested Trotsky. In August General Kornilov led an army against Petrograd, intending to crush the Soviets and stiffen the Provisional Government against concessions. The Bolsheviks took a leading part in the defence of the city, and greatly increased their military power, having been armed by the Provisional Government. They also gained support among the masses, who feared the return of autocracy.

The eastern front on 1 July 1917

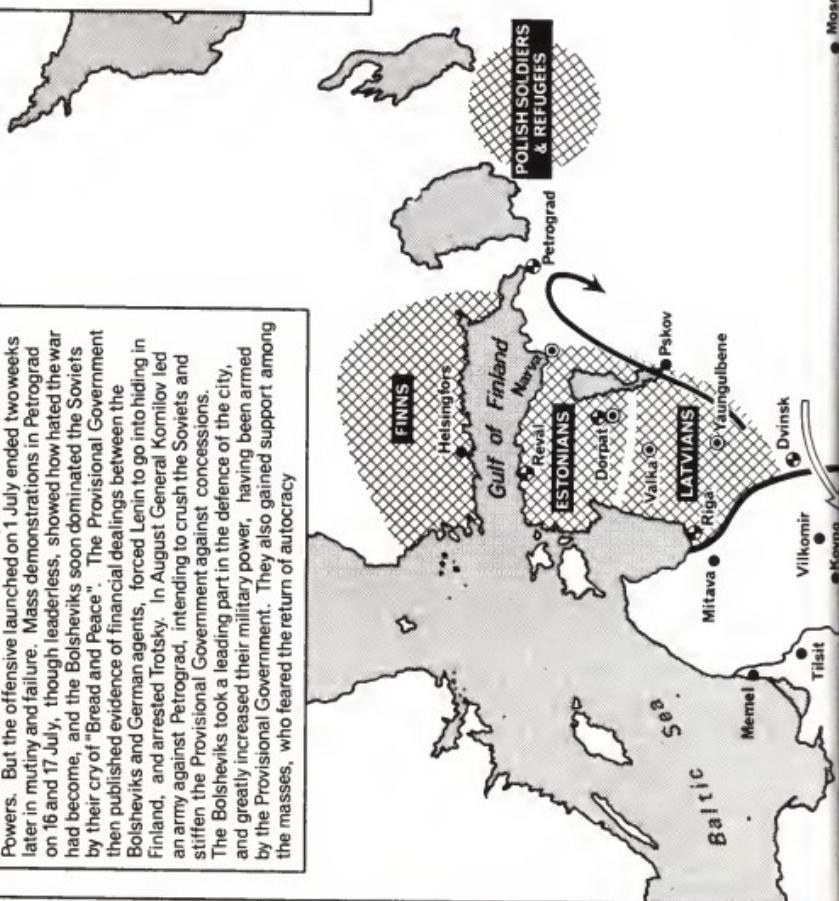
Austrian territory conquered by Russia
1-16 July 1917

Russian proposals for further offensive action during the second two weeks of July
Subject peoples insisting on independence from Russian rule, and gravely hampering the war effort when their demands were rejected or disregarded

Principal areas of mutiny 17-30 July 1917
Kornilov's unsuccessful attack on the capital August 1917

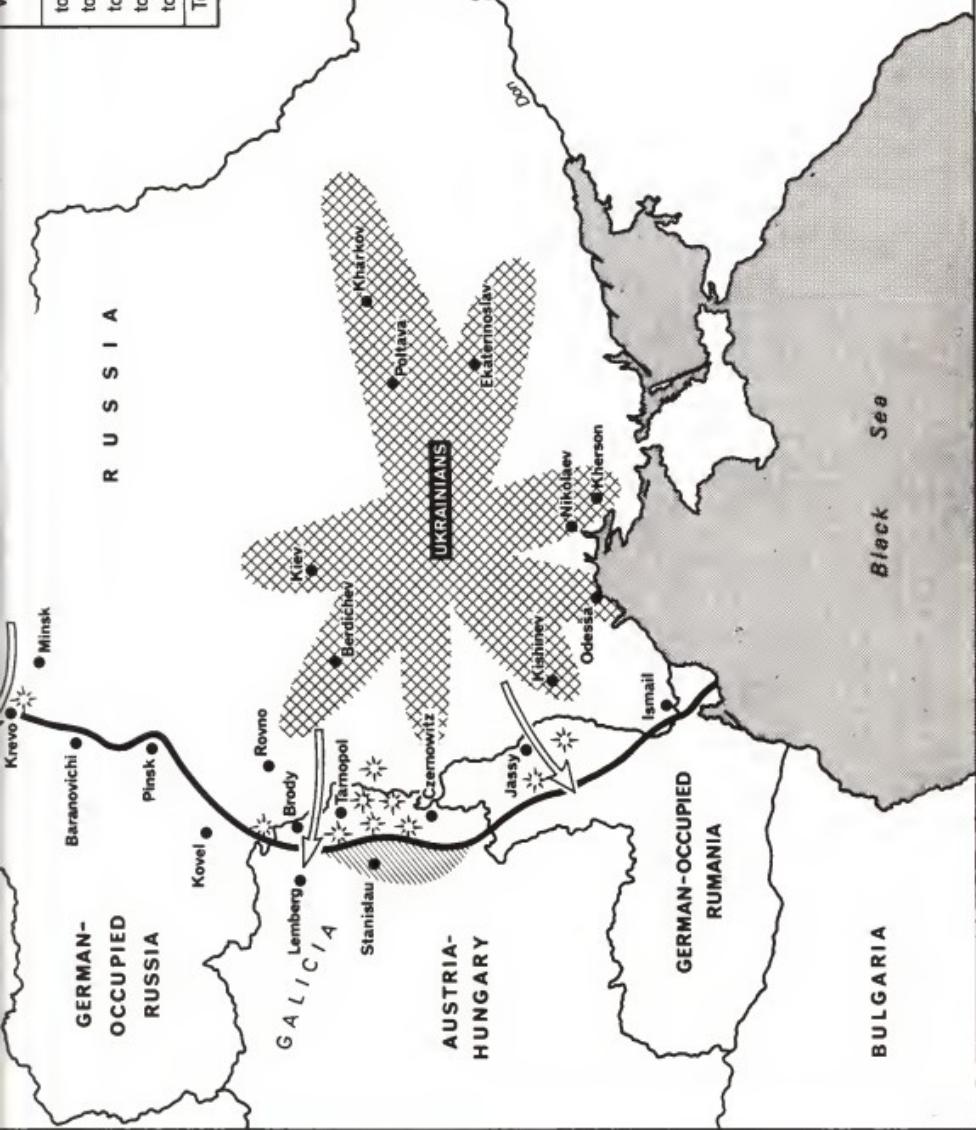
Factory groups between Petrograd and the front with increasingly strong Bolshevik influence July - September 1917

Military units between Petrograd and the front with increasingly strong Bolshevik sections July - September 1917



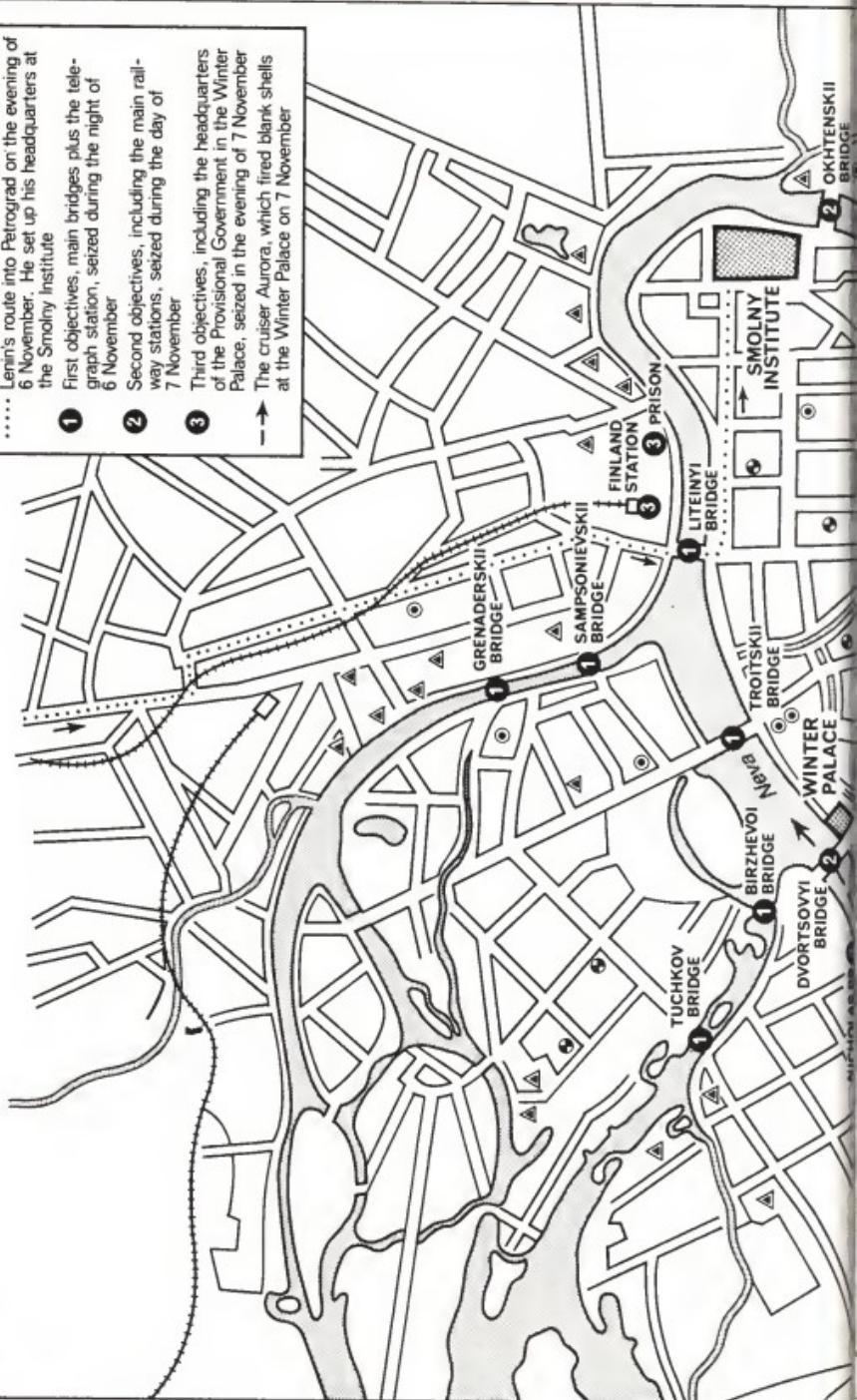
to the Allies by July 1917

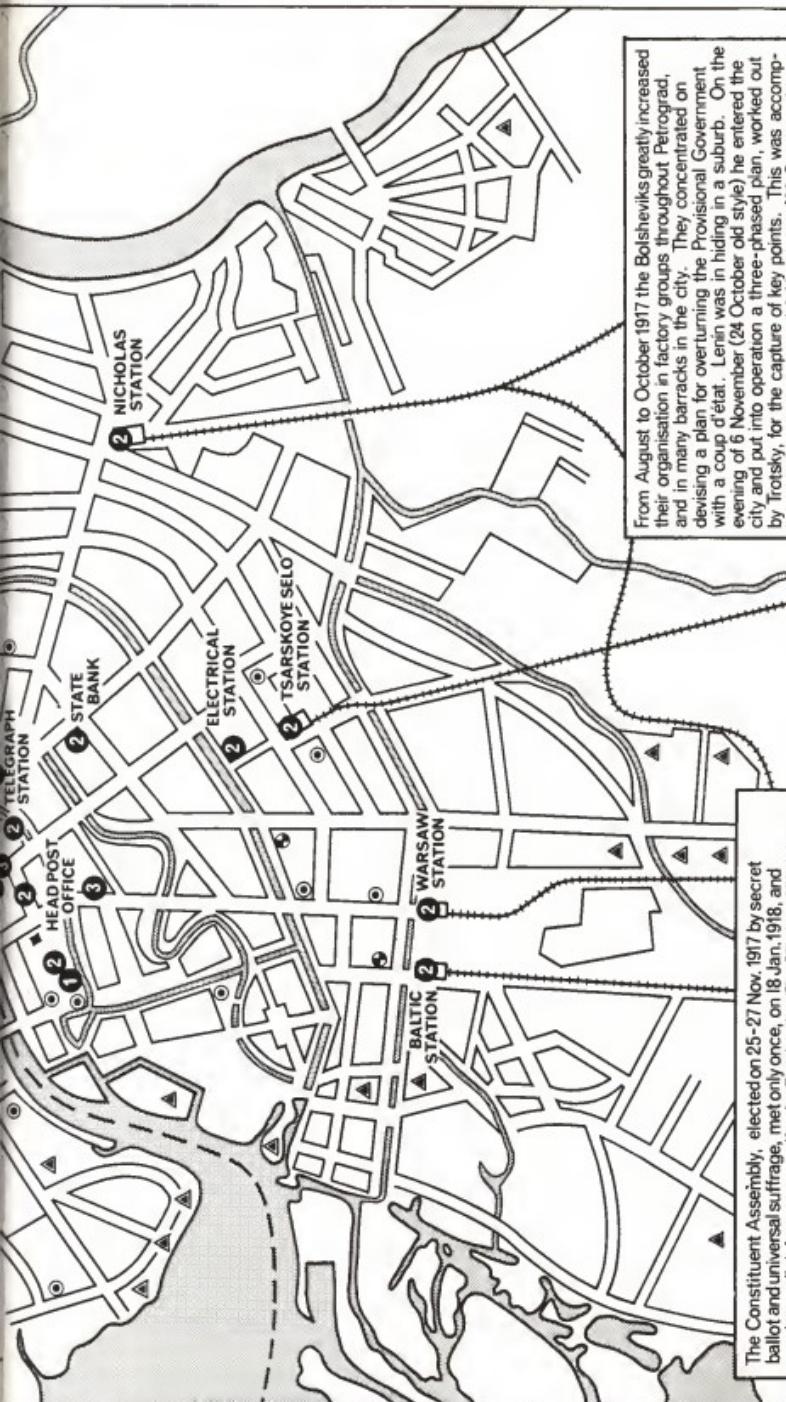
to Britain	\$ 2,760 million
to France	\$ 760 million
to U.S.A.	\$ 280 million
to Italy	\$ 100 million
to Japan	\$ 100 million
Total	\$ 4,000 million



THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION IN PETROGRAD

- Garrisons loyal to the Provisional Government
 - Garrisons supporting the Bolsheviks
 - ▲ Factories in which Bolsheviks support was strong, and anti-war feeling high
 - Lenin's route into Petrograd on the evening of 6 November. He set up his Headquarters at the Smolny Institute
 - 1 First objectives, main bridges plus the telegraph station, seized during the night of 6 November
 - 2 Second objectives, including the main railway stations, seized during the day of 7 November
 - 3 Third objectives, including the headquarters of the Provisional Government in the Winter Palace, seized in the evening of 7 November
- The cruiser Aurora, which fired blank shells at the Winter Palace on 7 November





From August to October 1917 the Bolsheviks greatly increased their organisation in factory groups throughout Petrograd, and in many barracks in the city. They concentrated on devising a plan for overturning the Provisional Government with a coup d'état. Lenin was in hiding in a suburb. On the evening of 6 November (24 October old style) he entered the city and put into operation a three-phased plan, worked out by Trotsky, for the capture of key points. This was accomplished by the early hours of 8 November (26 October old style). Lenin's new Government, a Council of Peoples' Commissars, declared an immediate end to the war, and declared all land to be handed over to the peasants, thus effectively demobilizing the Army. Lenin co-operated with the Social Revolutionaries, whose support he needed, and agreed to set up a Constituent Assembly in January 1918. The Bolsheviks suppressed the Assembly when they found themselves in a minority.

The Constituent Assembly, elected on 25-27 Nov. 1917 by secret ballot and universal suffrage, met only once, on 18 Jan. 1918, and was immediately suppressed by the Bolsheviks. The SRs had 370 delegates. The Bolsheviks had 775, plus the support of 40 Left SR supporters.

Social Revolutionaries	17 million votes
Non-Russian parties (i.e. Ukrainians)	9.8 million votes
Bolsheviks	7.6 million votes
Mensheviks	1.4 million votes
Other parties	4 million votes

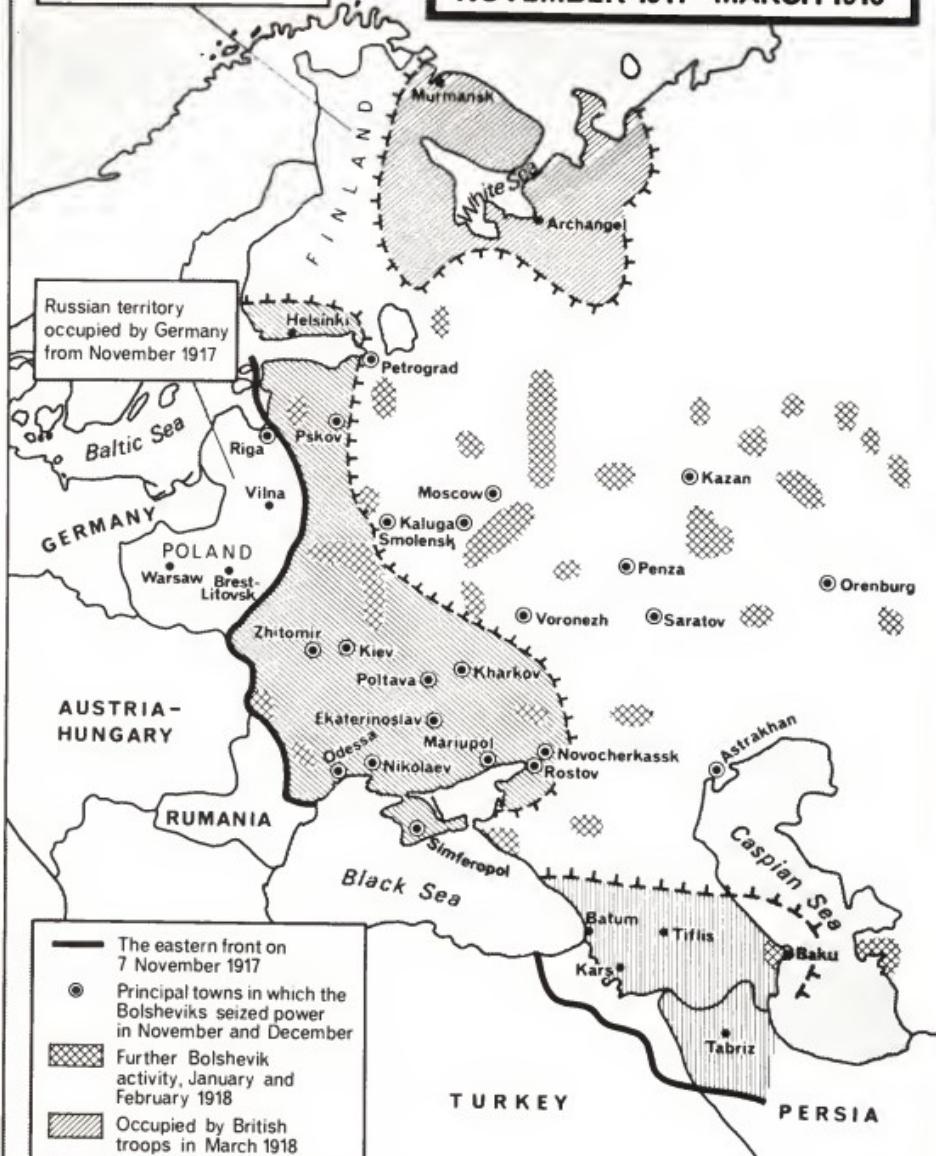


Section Three

THE SOVIET UNION

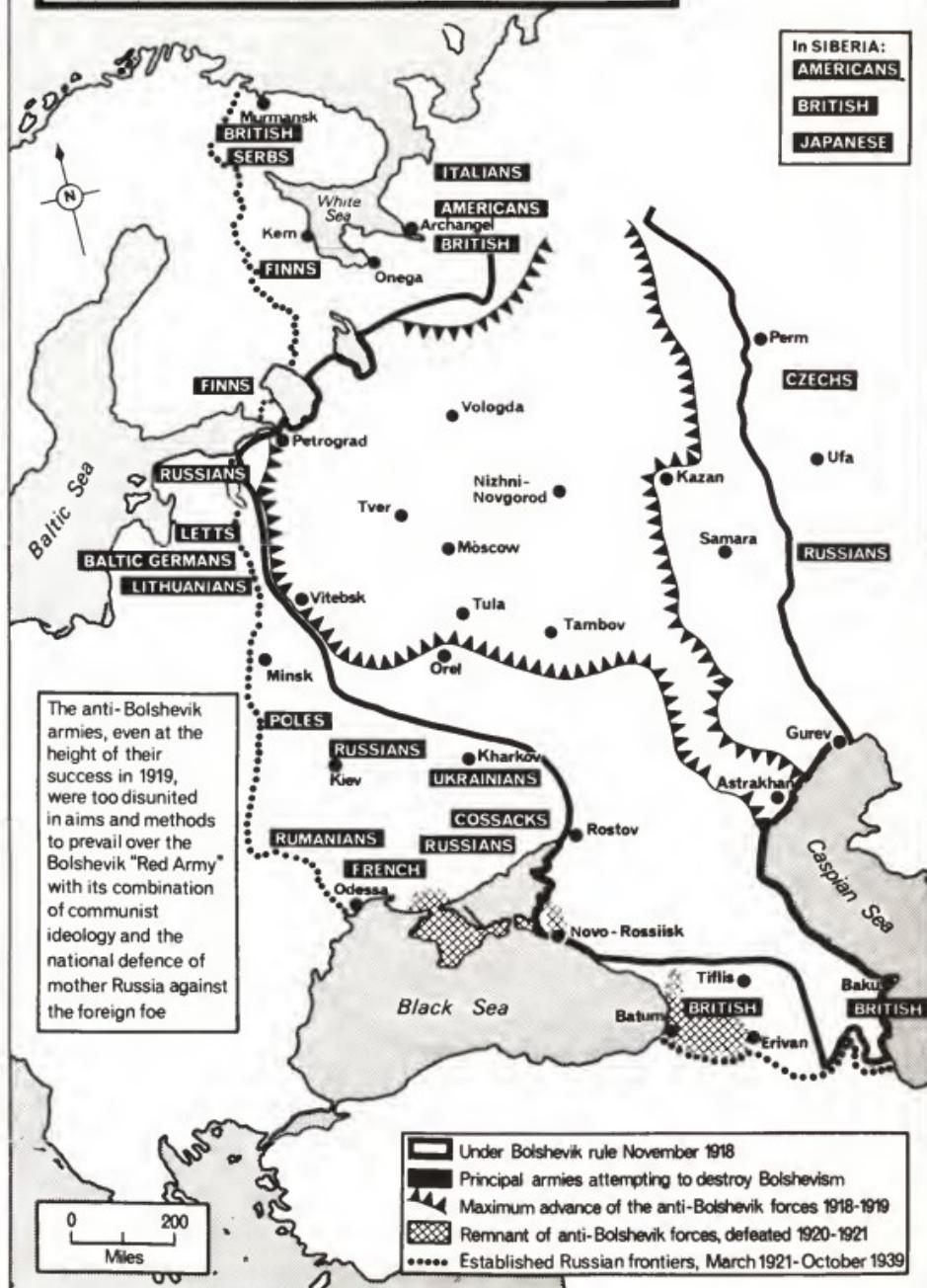
Independence from Russia
achieved on 31 December 1917

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION NOVEMBER 1917 – MARCH 1918



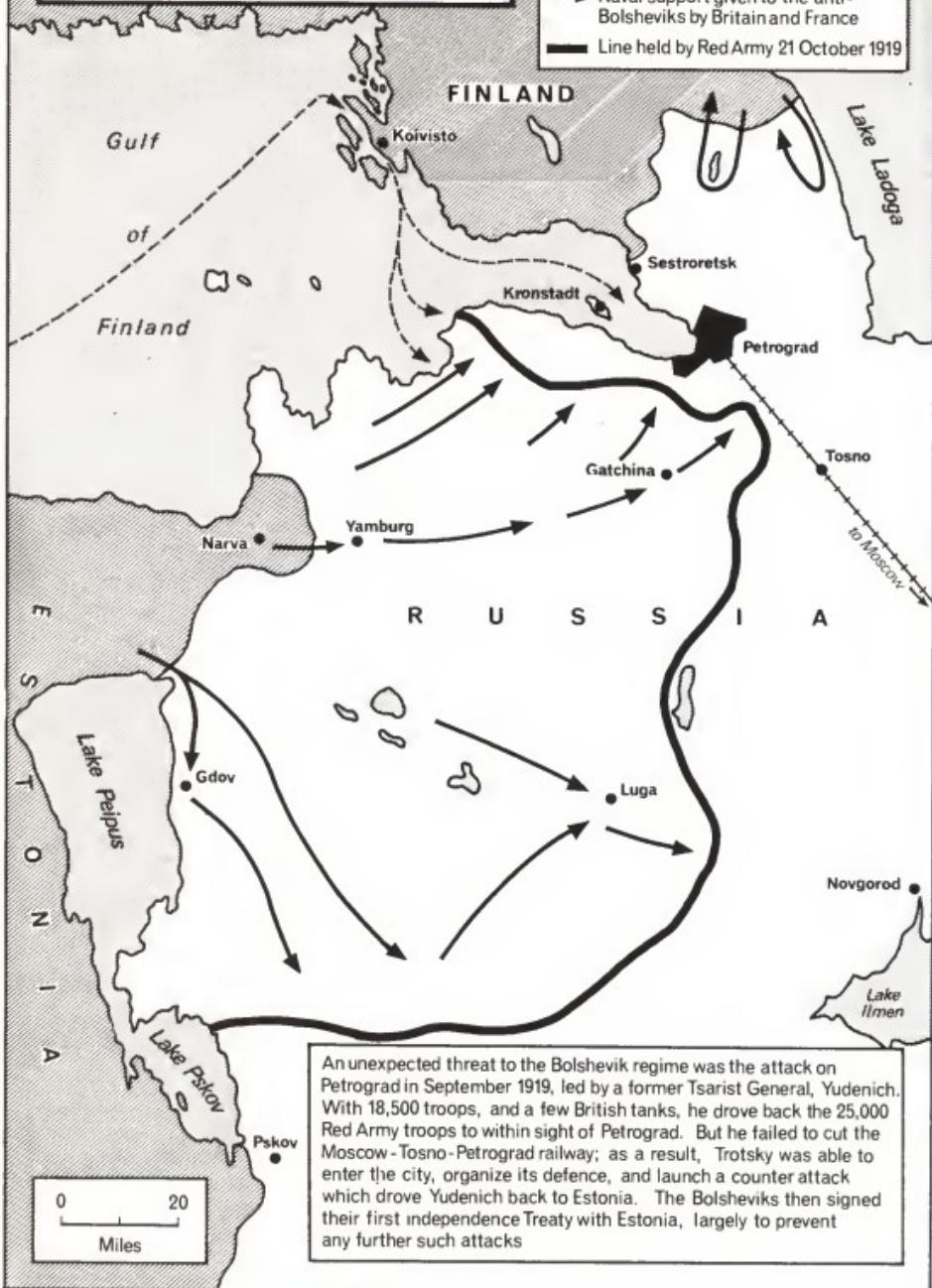
0 300
Miles

THE WAR AGAINST BOLSHEVISM 1918-1919



THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIK ATTACK ON PETROGRAD 1919

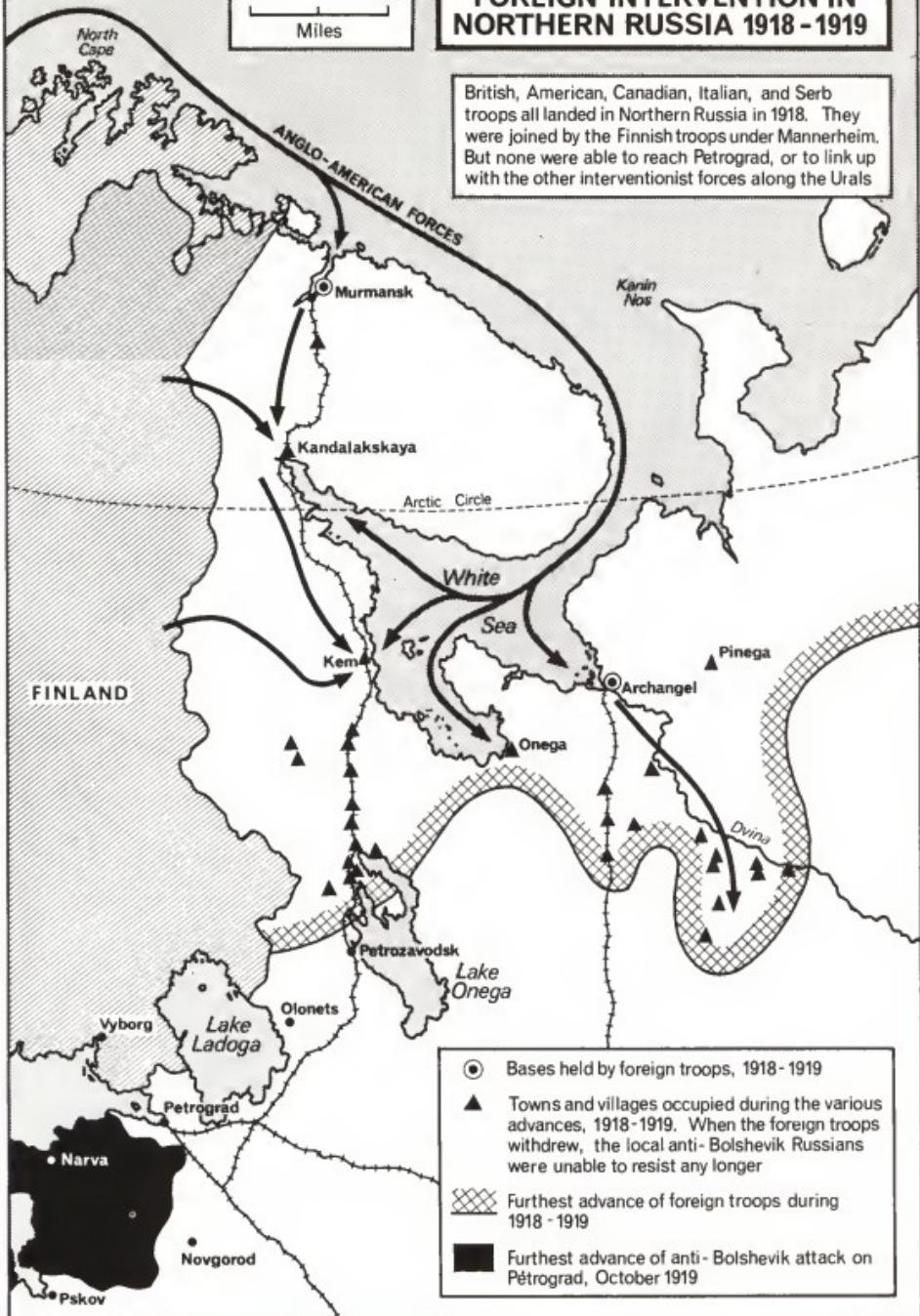
- Main attacks by anti-Bolshevik forces Sept - Oct 1919
- - - → Naval support given to the anti-Bolsheviks by Britain and France
- Line held by Red Army 21 October 1919



0 100
Miles

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN NORTHERN RUSSIA 1918-1919

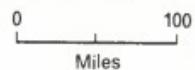
British, American, Canadian, Italian, and Serb troops all landed in Northern Russia in 1918. They were joined by the Finnish troops under Mannerheim. But none were able to reach Petrograd, or to link up with the other interventionist forces along the Urals.



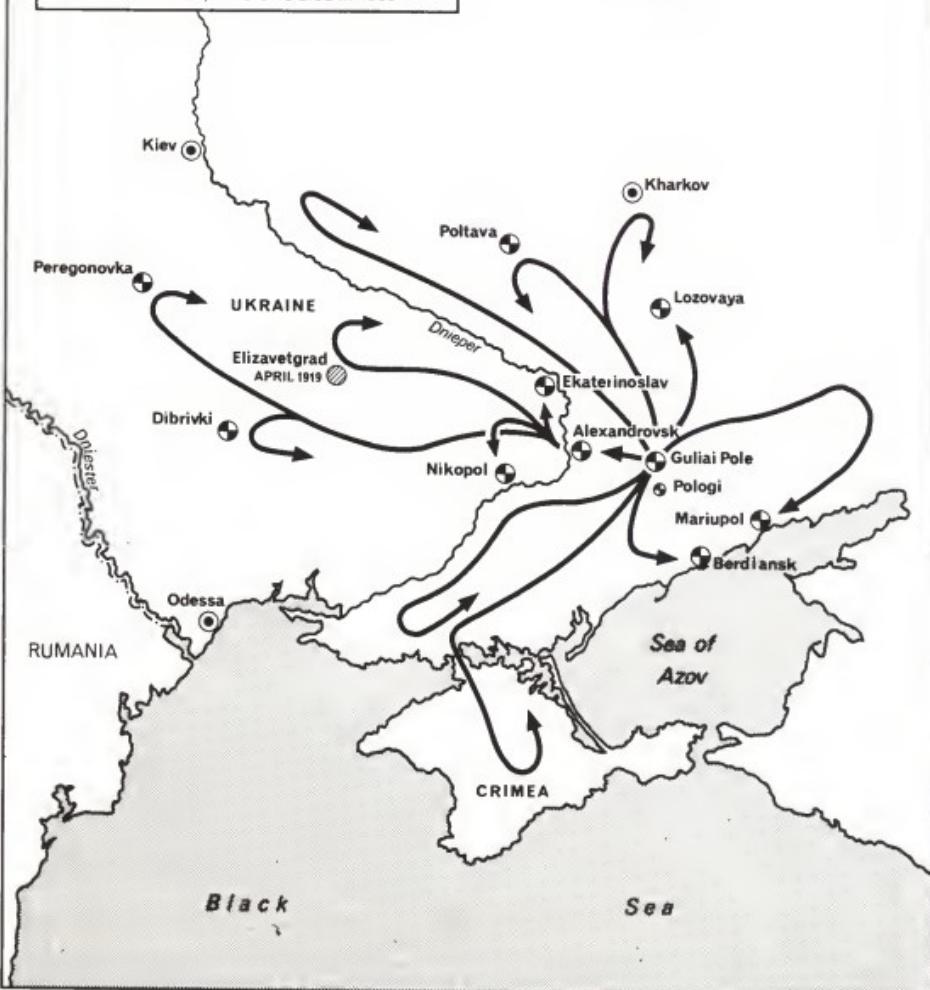
MAKHNO AND THE ANARCHISTS 1917-1920

Nestor Makhno, the Ukrainian anarchist, was imprisoned for terrorism in 1907, at the age of eighteen. Released in February 1917, he organized a peasant army, and established control over a large area of southern Russia. He defeated the Austrians at Dibrivki (Sept 1918) and the Ukrainian nationalists at Ekaterinoslav (Nov 1918). In 1919 he allied with the Bolsheviks, defeating two anti-Bolshevik armies, Denikin's at Peregondovka (Sept 1919) and Wrangel's in the Crimea (June 1920). Makhno himself was then attacked continuously by the Bolsheviks and fled (November 1920) via Rumania to France, where he died in 1935.

- Centres of the Confederation of Anarchist Organizations (Nabat), 1918
- Anarchist conferences, with dates
- Makhno's Headquarters 1918-1920
- Makhno's principal military activities



● Kursk
NOV 1918

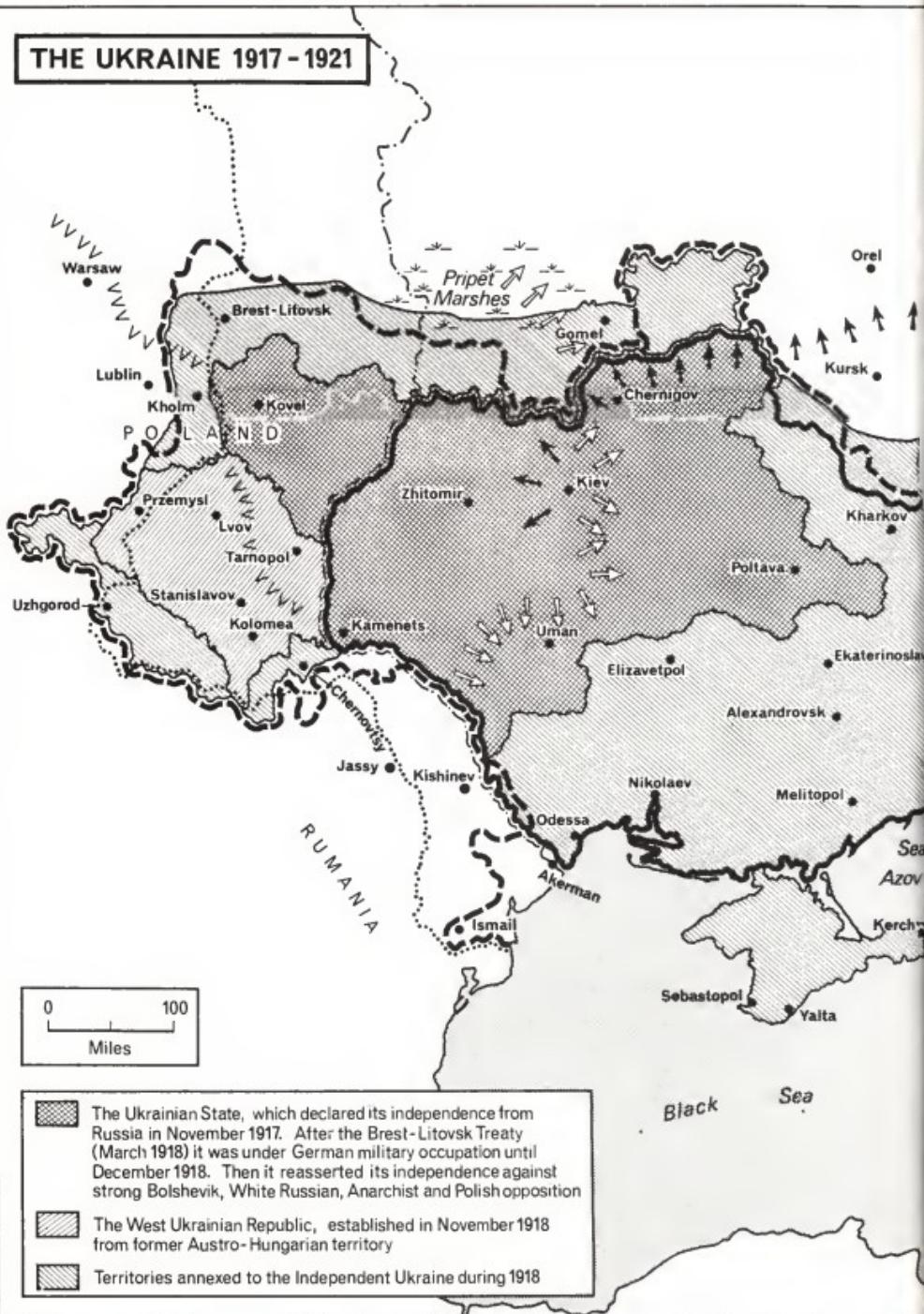


THE RUSSO-POLISH WAR 1920

- Poland's established frontiers, June 1920
- The eastern extent of Polish conquests, April, May and June 1920
- ← Russian attacks following the Polish occupation of Kiev in June 1920
- (Wavy line) Polish lines of defence, August 1920
- (Circle with dot) The 'Miracle of the Vistula'. Russian armies were defeated; they retreated to Russia
- (Hatched area) Seized by Poland from Lithuania, October 1920
- (Solid dark grey area) Annexed by Poland from Russia, Treaty of Riga, March 1921
- - - Poland's eastern frontier from 1921 to 1939



THE UKRAINE 1917 - 1921



- Territory claimed by the Ukrainian nationalists as part of the "ethnographic" Ukraine
- Boundary of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic 1921
- - - - - Western boundary of the Soviet Union 1921-1939
- Western boundary of the Soviet Union since 1945



Furthest northern advance of Denikin's anti-Bolshevik armies, November 1919. Denikin's Great Russian policies failed to gain him much Ukrainian support



Furthest eastern advance of the Polish Army in June 1920

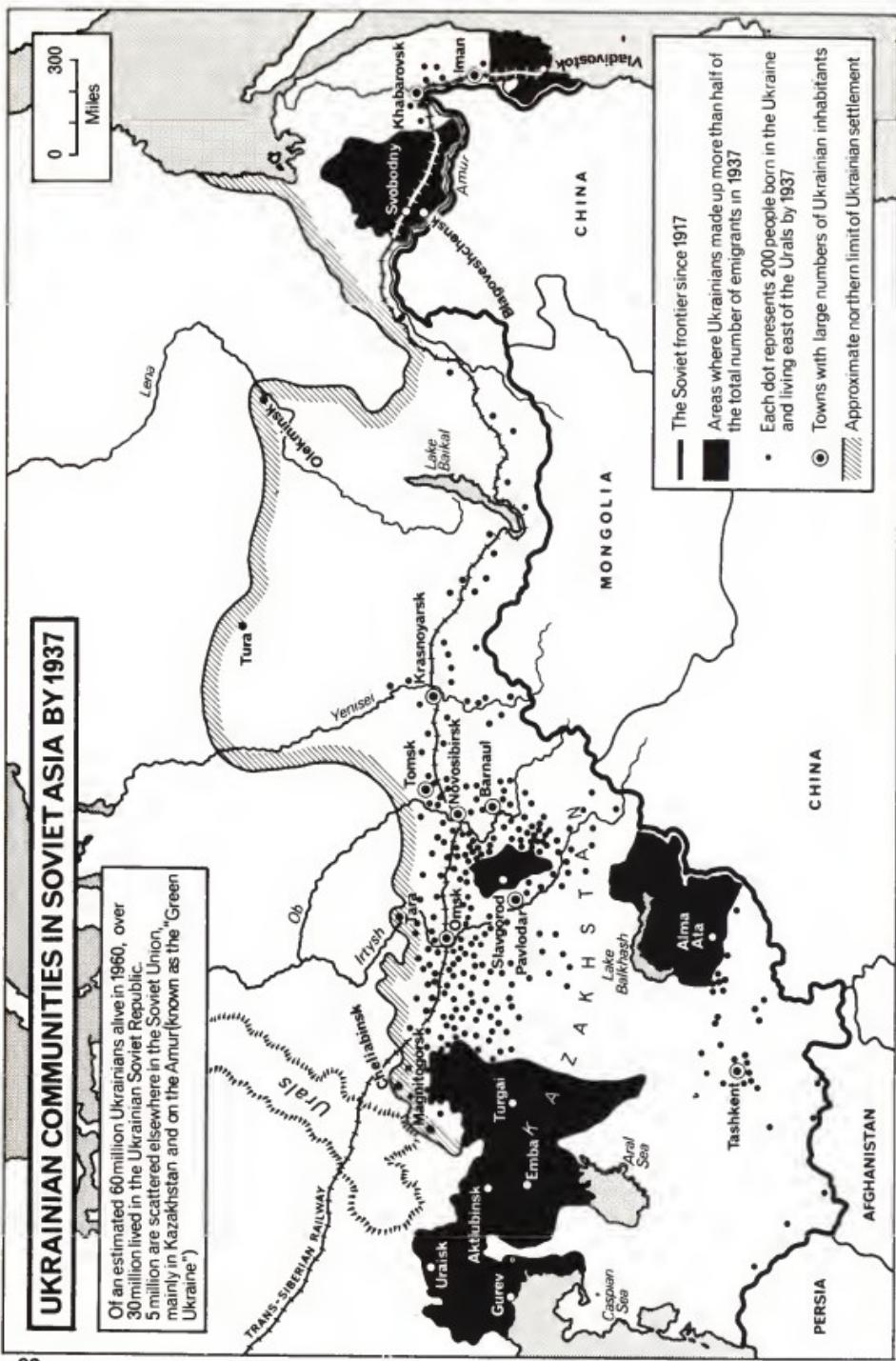


Furthest western advance of the Red Army by August 1920



UKRAINIAN COMMUNITIES IN SOVIET ASIA BY 1937

Of an estimated 60 million Ukrainians alive in 1960, over 30 million lived in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. 5 million are scattered elsewhere in the Soviet Union, mainly in Kazakhstan and on the Amur (known as the "Green Ukraine")



THE UKRAINIANS IN NORTH AMERICA BY 1937



Over 25 million Ukrainians were living abroad in 1960, mainly in the United States, Canada, Brazil, the Argentine, West Germany, France and Britain. The main periods of emigration were 1890 - 1906 from the Tsarist persecution, 1920-1930 from Soviet control and 1940-1945 from the German occupation forces.

THE BORDER STATES 1919-1920

0 200 Miles

Russia's western border in 1914
States and areas intended as part
of the "Union of Border States" in
1919, under Polish leadership

In November 1917 Finnish Bolsheviks seized Helsingfors and South Finland. The German-trained Finnish troops smashed the Communist regime and occupied all Finland by mid-1918.



Independent from Russia 1918. The base for the unsuccessful attack on Petrograd in 1919 by the Russian anti-Bolsheviks under Yudenich.

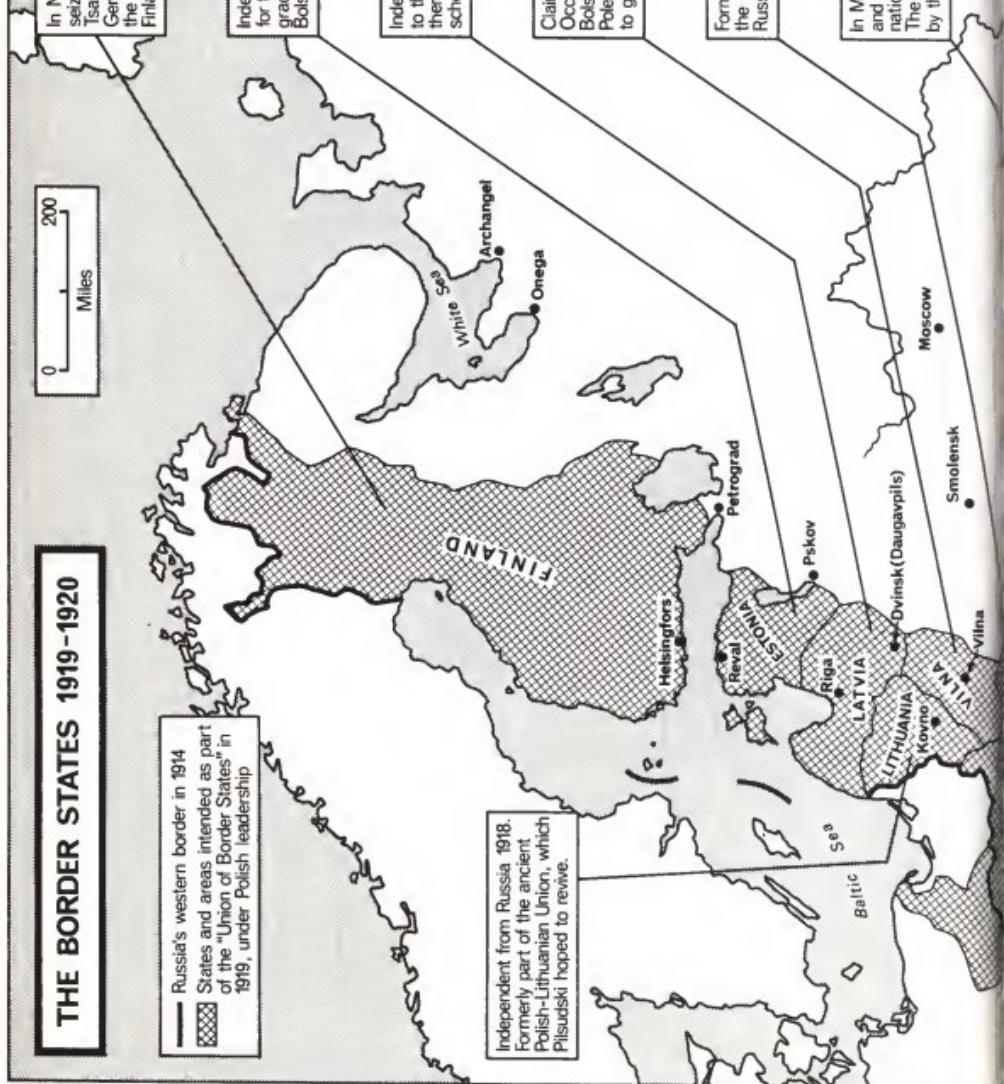
Independent from Russia 1918. Beholden to the Poles for capturing Dvinsk for them, Latvia supported Piłsudski's scheme.

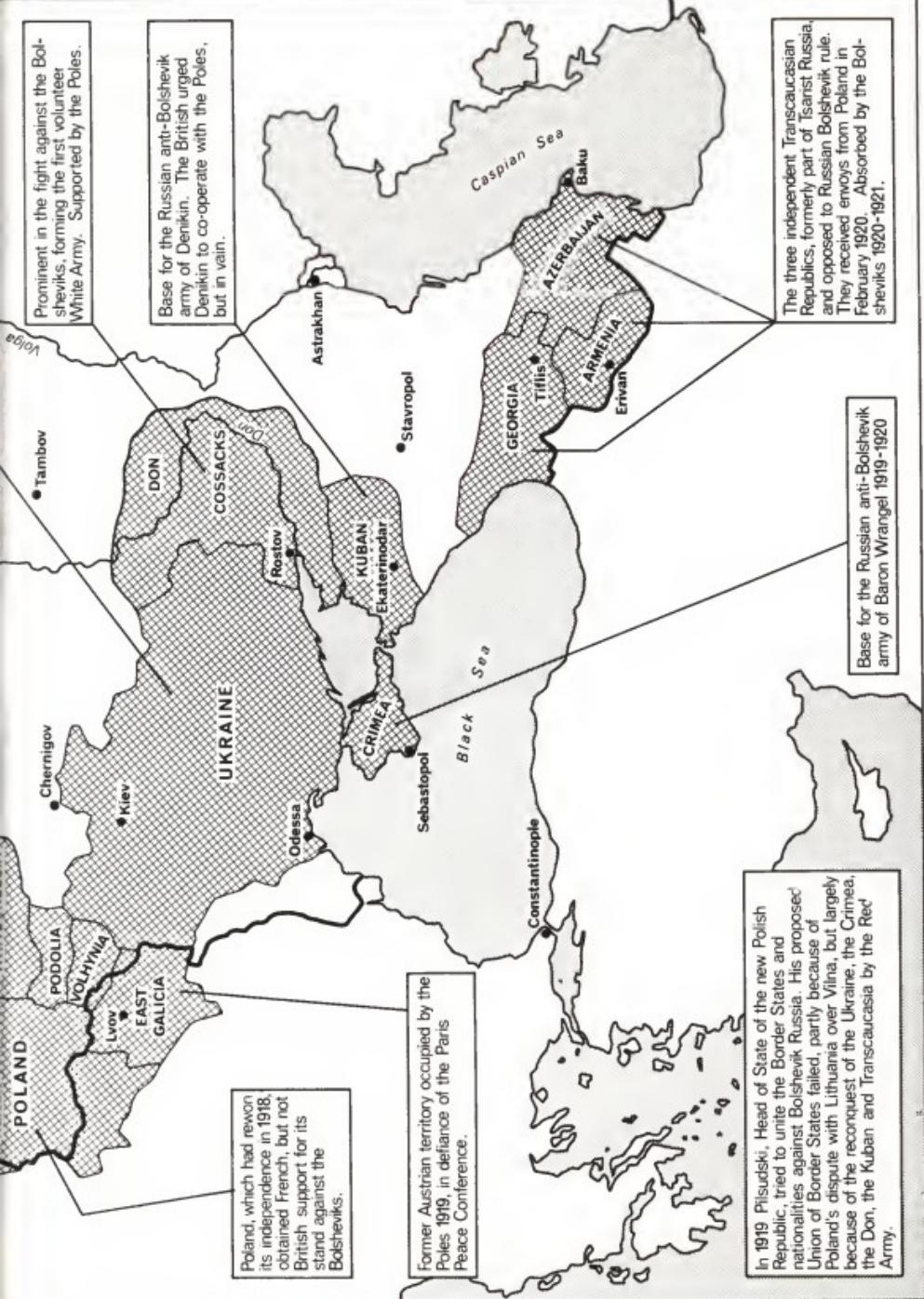
Claimed by both Poland and Lithuania. Occupied by Poles April 1919, by the Bolsheviks July 1920, and again by the Poles October 1920. The Poles refused to give it to Lithuania.

Former Russian territory occupied by the Poles 1919. Not regained by the Russians until 1939.

In May 1920 the Poles captured Kiev and hoped to ally with the Ukrainian nationalists against the Bolsheviks. The Poles were driven out of the Ukraine by the Bolsheviks in June 1920.

Independent from Russia 1918.
Formerly part of the ancient
Polish-Lithuanian Union, which
Piłsudski hoped to revive.

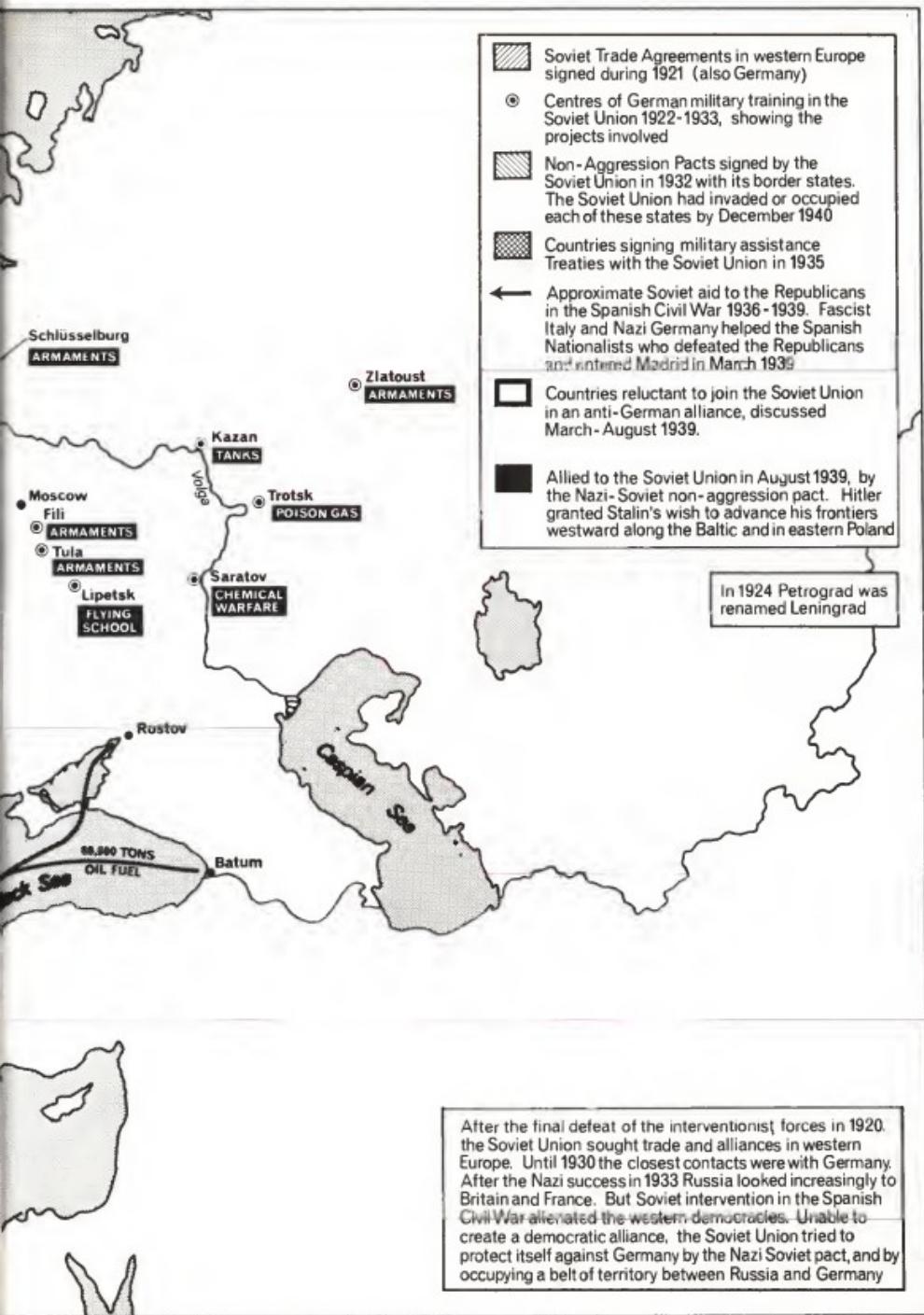




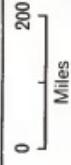
SOVIET DIPLOMACY 1920-1940



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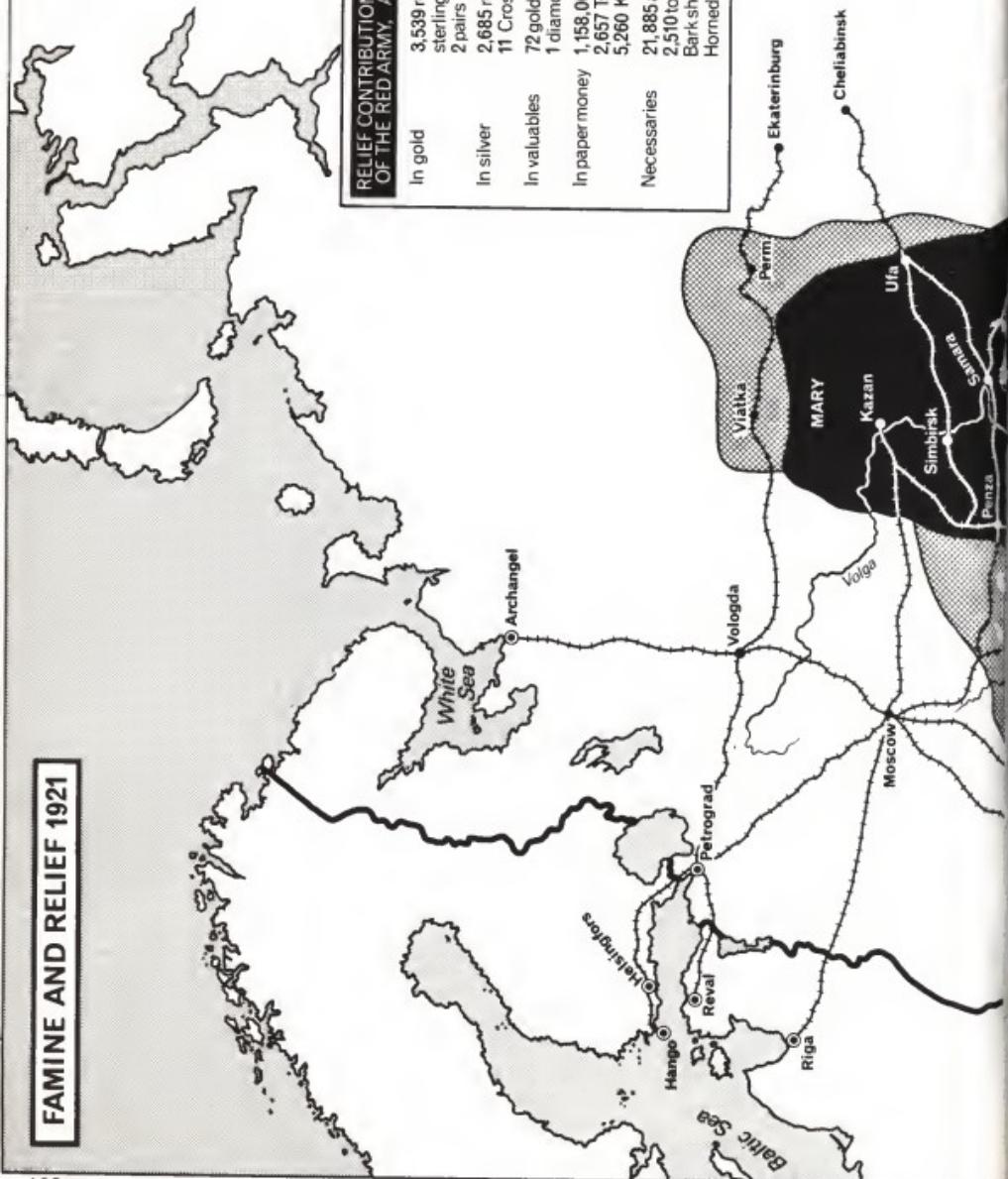


FAMINE AND RELIEF 1921



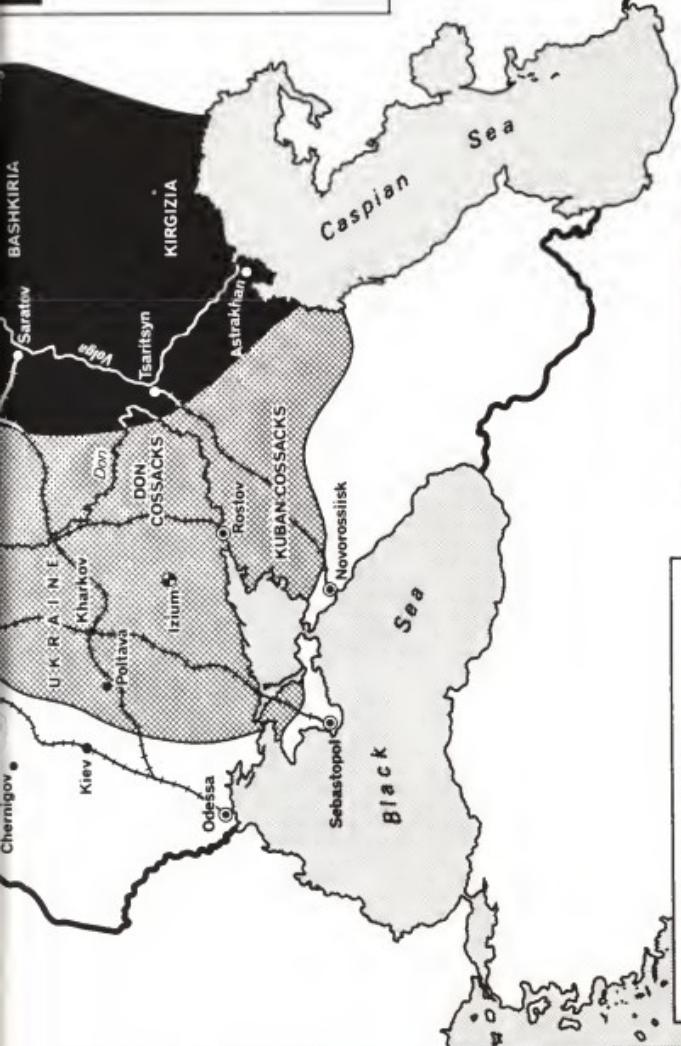
RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SOLDIERS OF THE REDARMY, AS REPORTED

In gold	3,539 roubles, 2 pounds sterling, 58 rings, 6 watches, 2 pairs of earrings
In silver	2,685 roubles, 1 watch, 11 Crosses of St George
In valuables	72 gold and silver articles, 1 diamond
In paper money	1,158,000,000 Soviet roubles, 2,657 Tsarist roubles, 5,260 Kerensky roubles,
Necessaries	21,885 articles. Foodstuffs, 2,510 tons. Cloth 7,400 yards. Bark shoes, 15,000 pairs. Horned cattle, 272 head



NUMBERS BEING FED BY FOREIGN RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

American Relief Administration	3,758,446
Society of Friends	212,000
Swedish Red Cross	84,750
Nansen's Organization	100,000
Save the Children Fund	236,000
International Federation of Trade Unions Relief Commission	28,174
Workers' International Relief Commission	40,000
American Mennonites	5,000
	4,454,570



The Soviet frontier in 1921

Principal famine area

Area where famine conditions were widespread

Railways used to transport foreign relief

Ports used by American Relief Administration, which provided the highest proportion of all foreign food and supplies

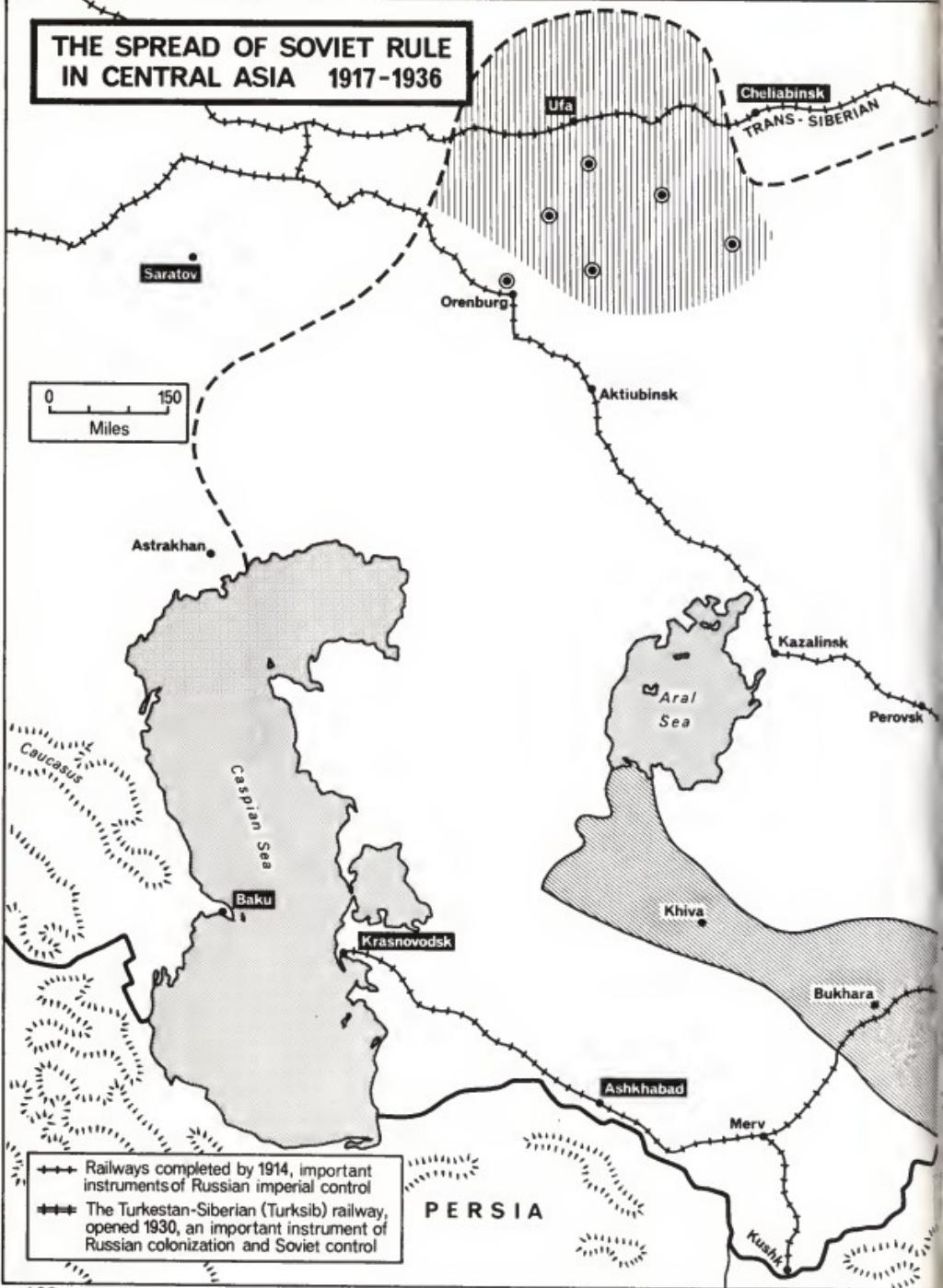
Town in which a woman shopkeeper was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for selling human flesh to the hungry

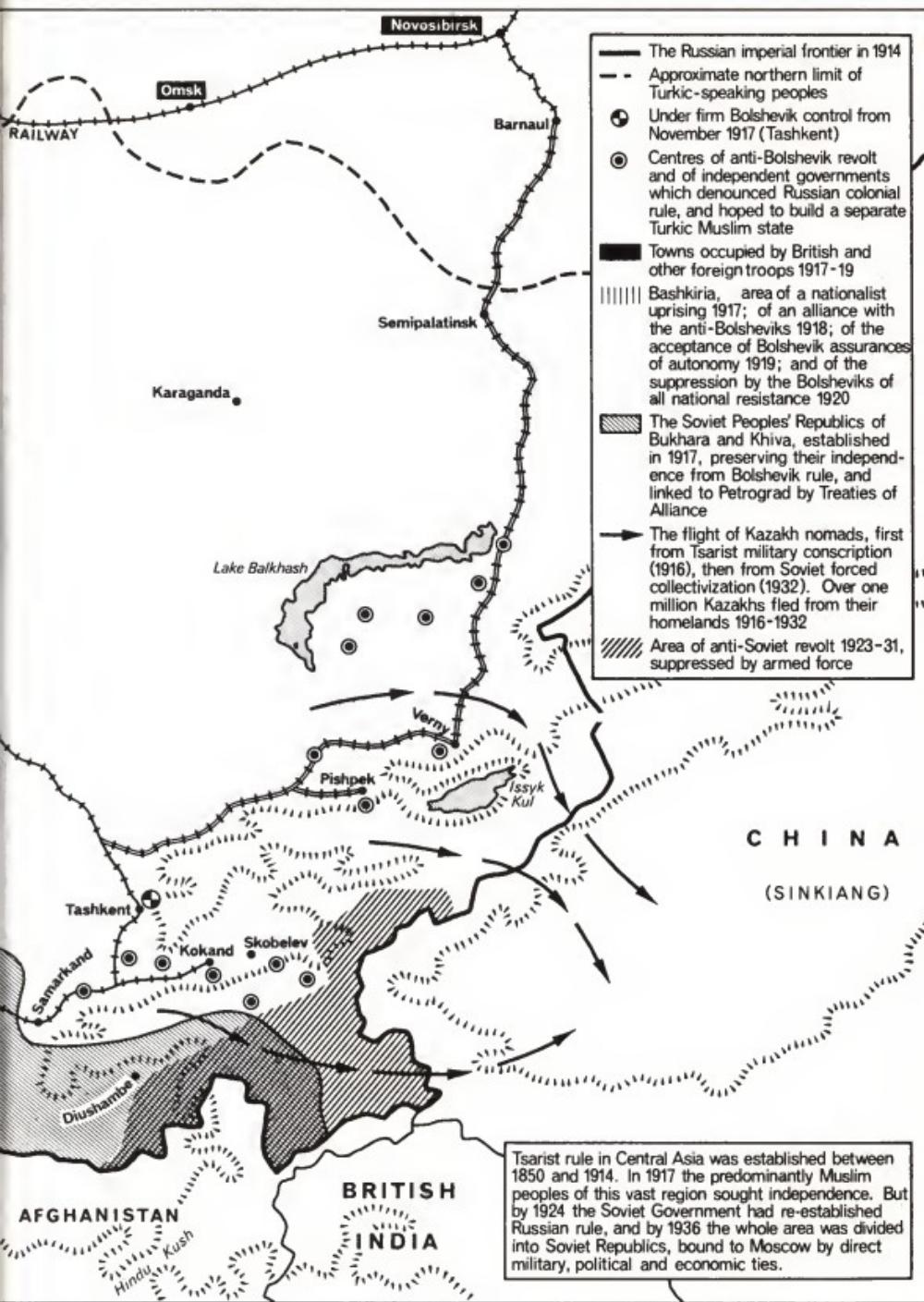
RELIEF SENT BY THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

3,670 bags of flour,
32 bales of clothing,
150 sacks of white sugar,
58 barrels of cod liver oil,
200 bags rock cocoa,
455 cases chocolate,
3,482 cases condensed milk,
93 bags rice,
670 bags beans,
310 bags peas

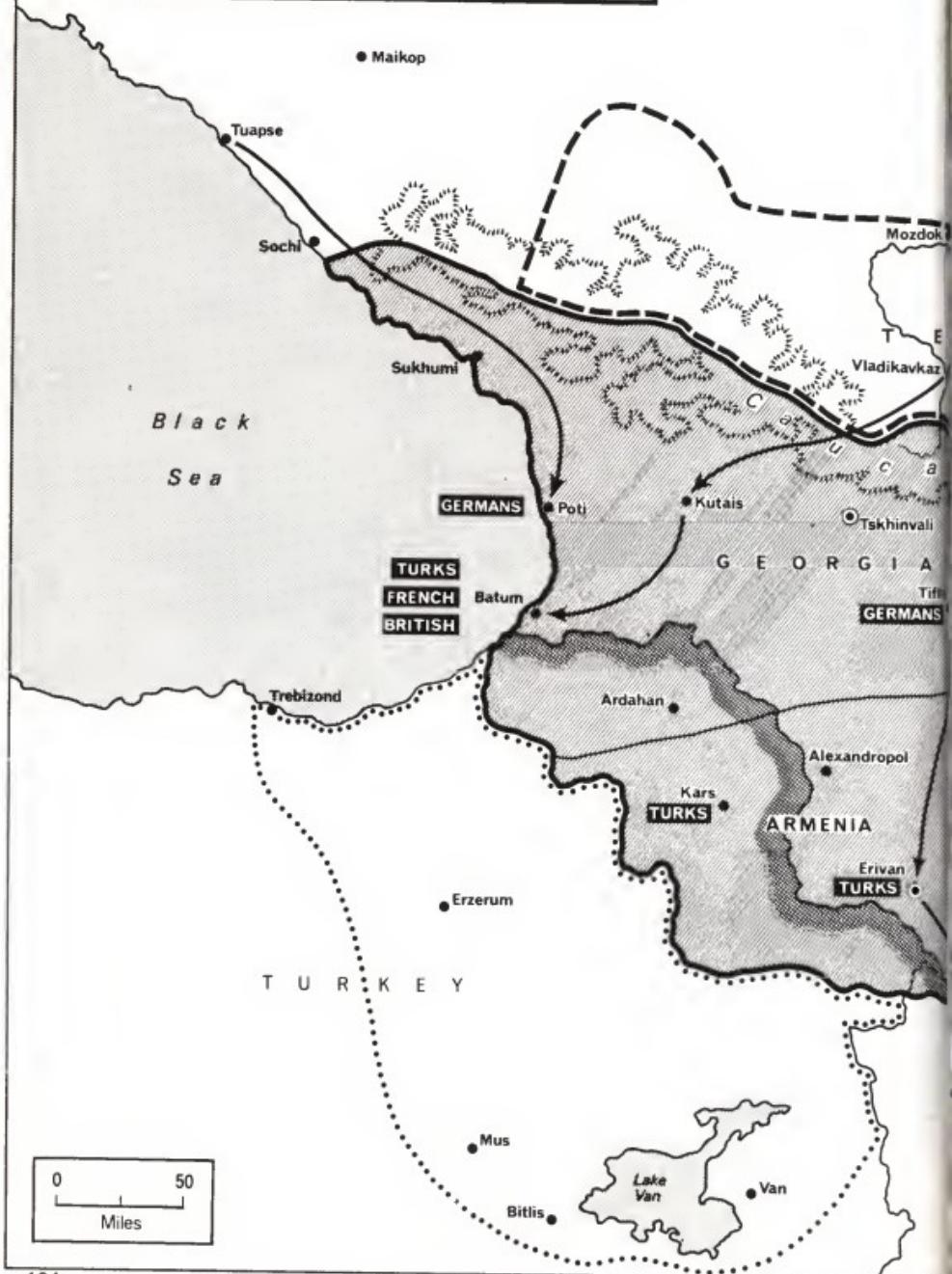
As a result of three years of war, a year of German occupation, a further two years of civil war, and the severe drought of 1920, large areas of Russia were starving by 1921. Railways, livestock, food stores and farm machinery had all been depleted enormously. The high death rate during a total of six years fighting had left many peasant homes without a breadwinner. The result was the famine of 1921, in which perhaps as many as 10 million people died

THE SPREAD OF SOVIET RULE IN CENTRAL ASIA 1917-1936



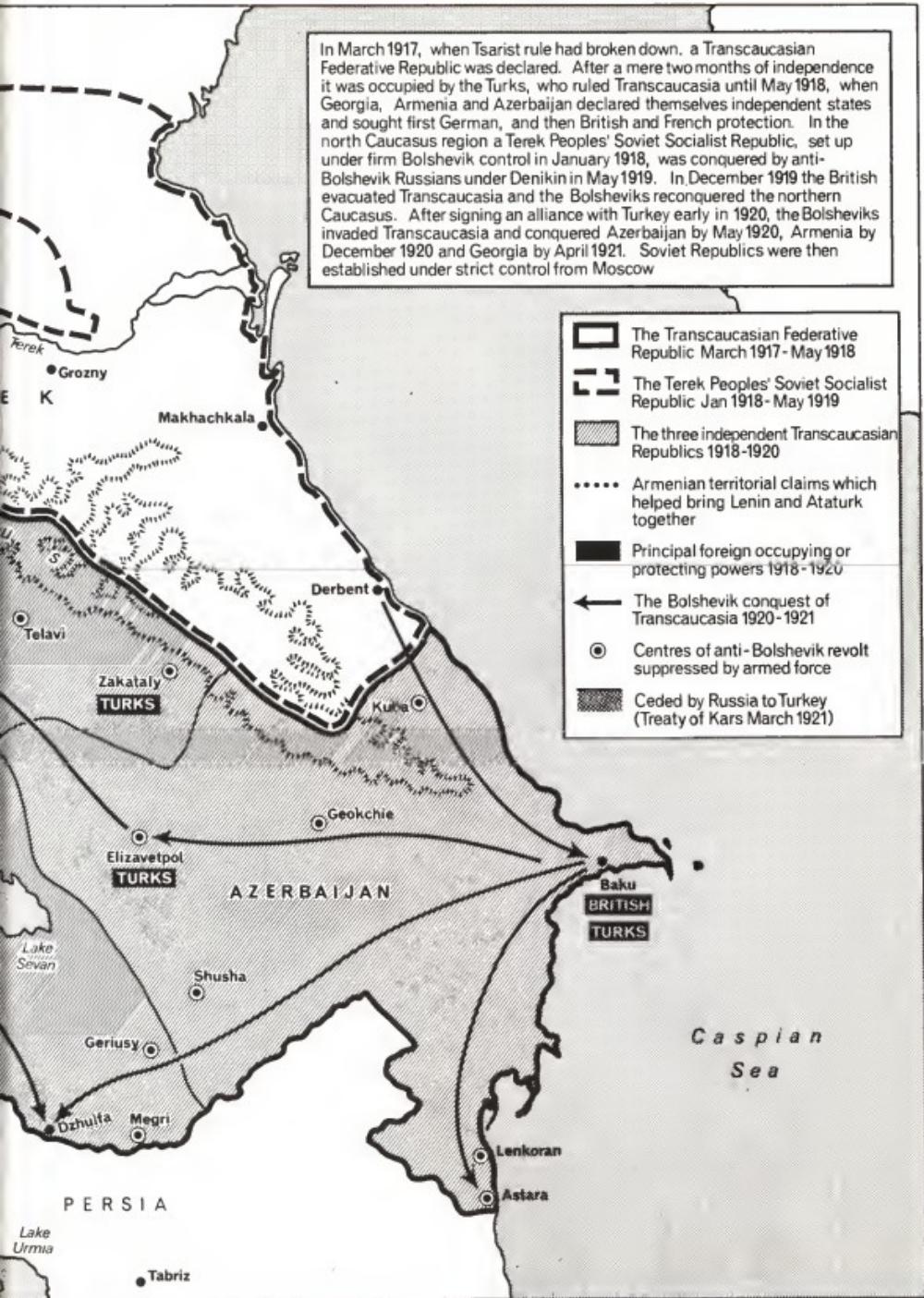


INDEPENDENT TRANSCAUCASIA 1917-1921



In March 1917, when Tsarist rule had broken down, a Transcaucasian Federative Republic was declared. After a mere two months of independence it was occupied by the Turks, who ruled Transcaucasia until May 1918, when Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan declared themselves independent states and sought first German, and then British and French protection. In the north Caucasus region a Terek Peoples' Soviet Socialist Republic, set up under firm Bolshevik control in January 1918, was conquered by anti-Bolshevik Russians under Denikin in May 1919. In December 1919 the British evacuated Transcaucasia and the Bolsheviks reconquered the northern Caucasus. After signing an alliance with Turkey early in 1920, the Bolsheviks invaded Transcaucasia and conquered Azerbaijan by May 1920, Armenia by December 1920 and Georgia by April 1921. Soviet Republics were then established under strict control from Moscow.

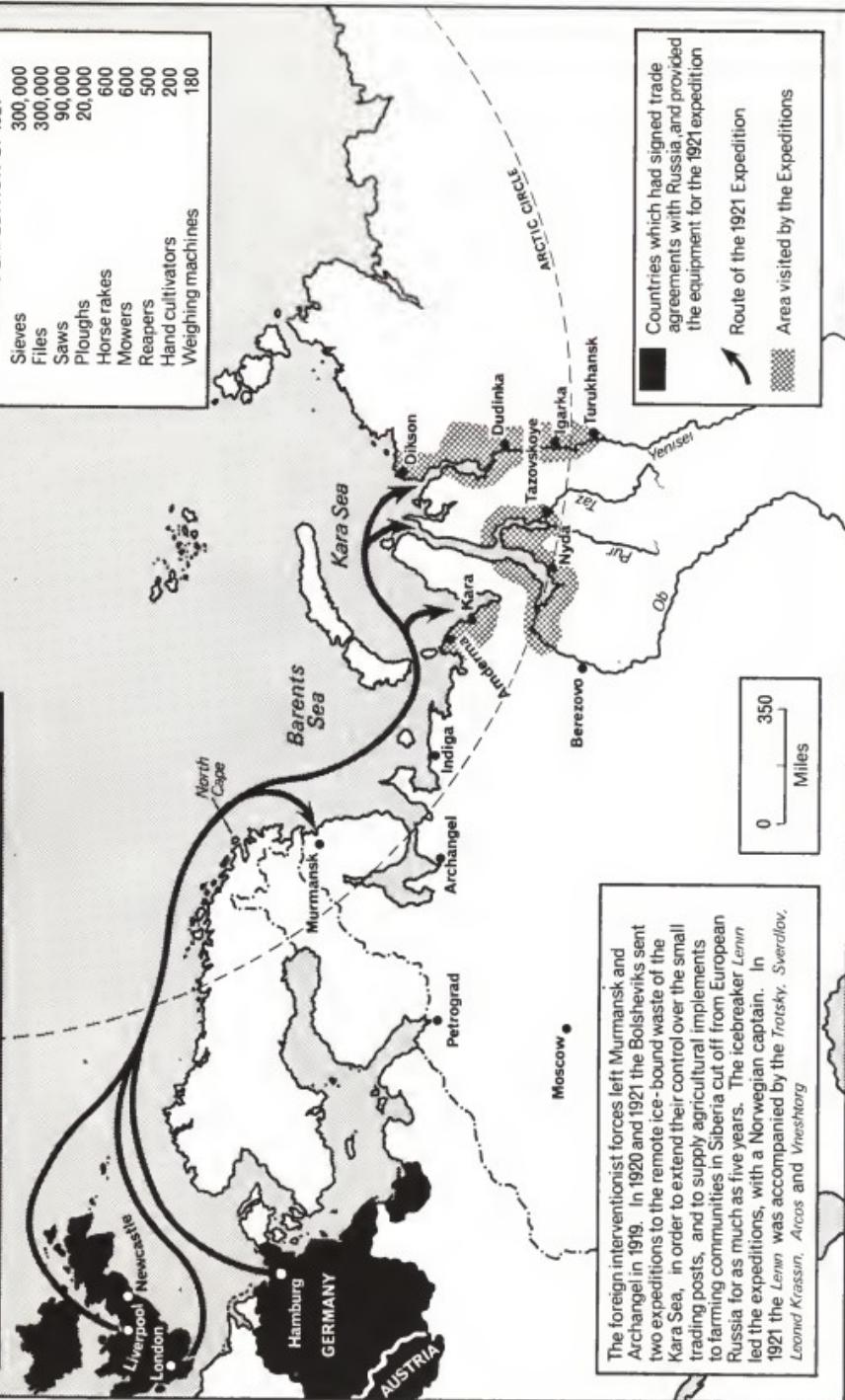
- [White box] The Transcaucasian Federative Republic March 1917 - May 1918
- [Dashed box] The Terek Peoples' Soviet Socialist Republic Jan 1918 - May 1919
- [Hatched box] The three independent Transcaucasian Republics 1918-1920
- [Dotted line] Armenian territorial claims which helped bring Lenin and Ataturk together
- [Solid black box] Principal foreign occupying or protecting powers 1918-1920
- [Left arrow] The Bolshevik conquest of Transcaucasia 1920-1921
- [Circle with dot] Centres of anti-Bolshevik revolt suppressed by armed force
- [Solid grey box] Ceded by Russia to Turkey (Treaty of Kars March 1921)



THE KARA SEA EXPEDITIONS OF 1920 AND 1921

Northgate

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS CARRIED BY THE EXPEDITION OF 1921	
Sieves	300,000
Files	300,000
Saws	90,000
Ploughs	20,000
Horse rakes	600
Mowers	600
Reapers	500
Hand cultivators	200
Weighing machines	180



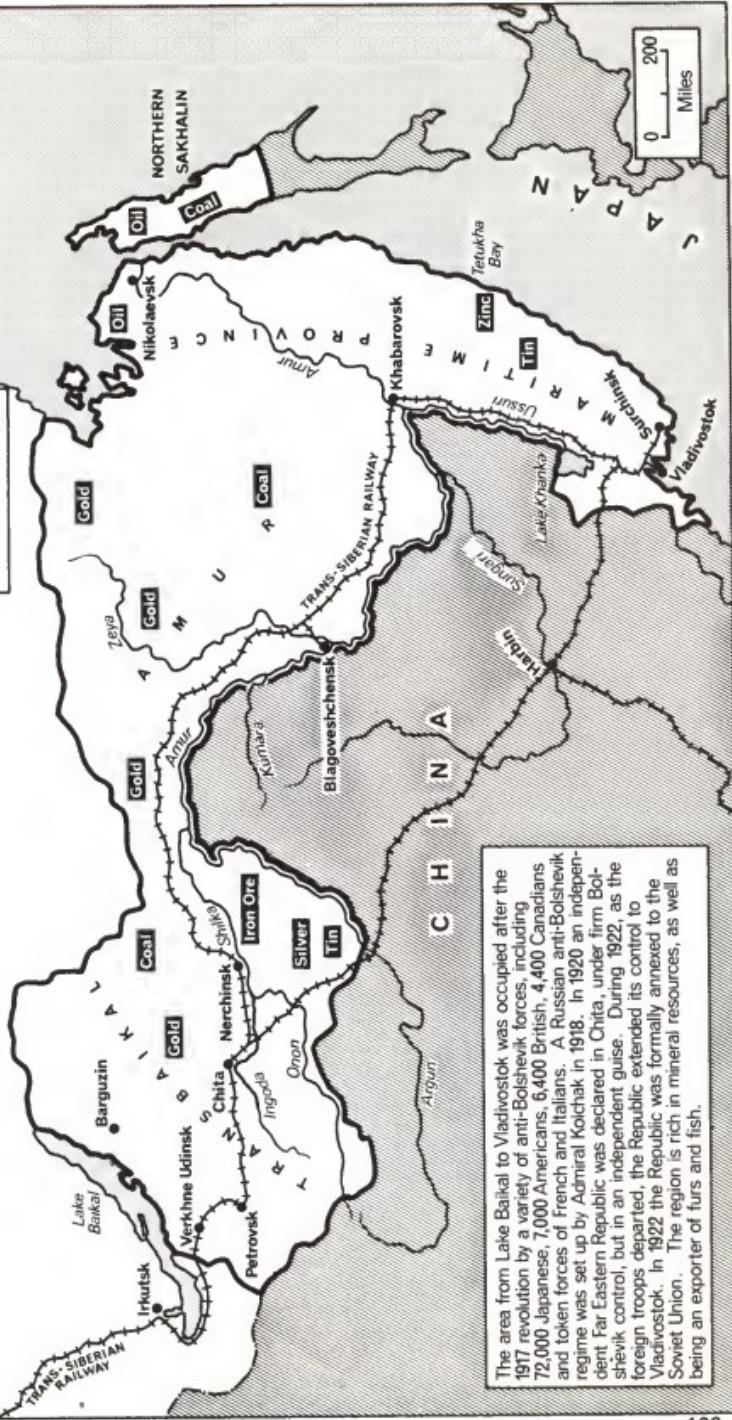
The foreign interventionist forces left Murmansk and Archangel in 1919. In 1920 and 1921 the Bolsheviks sent two expeditions to the remote ice-bound waste of the Kara Sea, in order to extend their control over the small trading posts, and to supply agricultural implements to farming communities in Siberia cut off from European Russia for as much as five years. The icebreaker *Lennin* led the expeditions, with a Norwegian captain. In 1921 the *Lennin* was accompanied by the *Trotsky*, *Sverdlov*, *Leontii Krassin*, *Arcas* and *Vnestorg*.

THE INDEPENDENT FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC 1920 - 1922

R U S S I A

POPULATION IN 1922	
Russians	1,600,000
Chinese	300,000
Japanese	250,000
Koreans	50,000
Mongols	25,000
Tungus	
Jews	

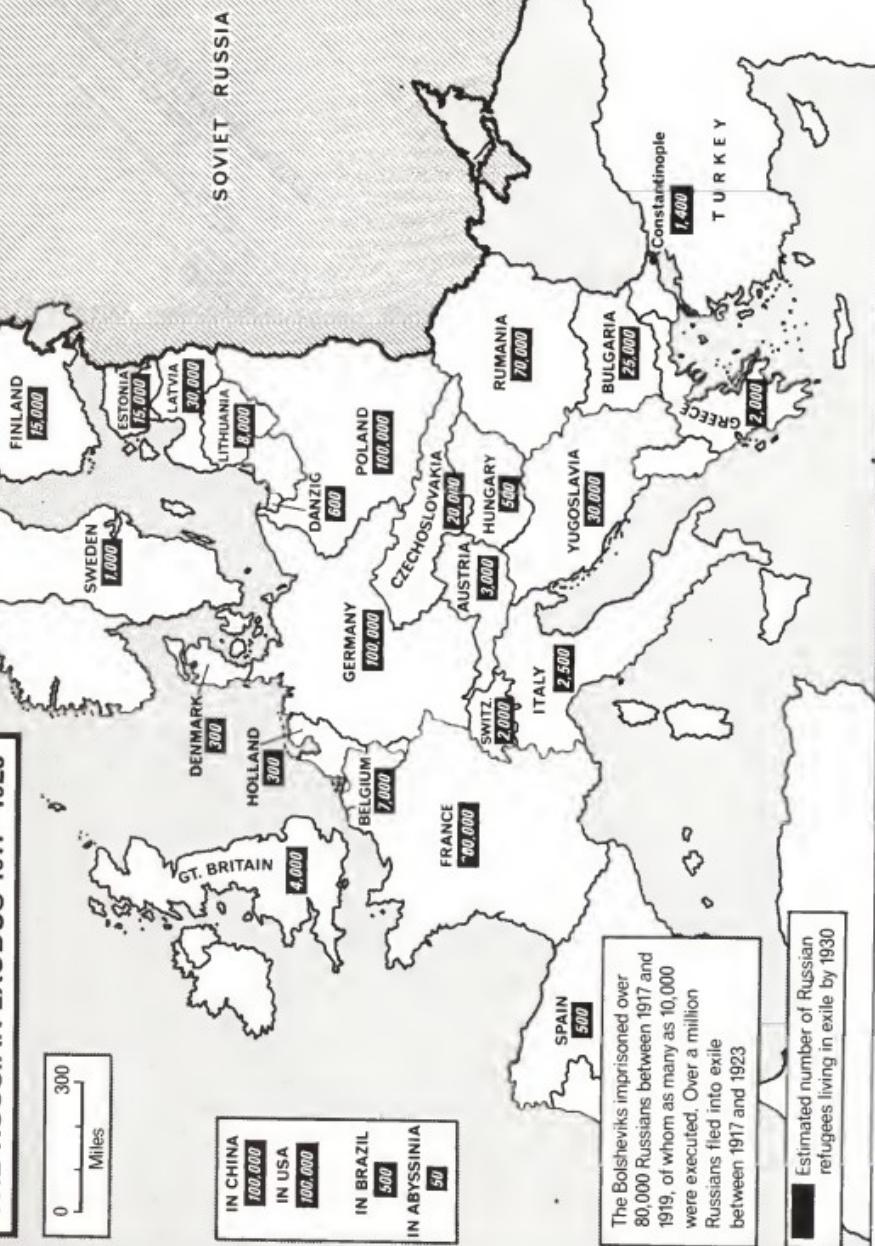
— Boundary of the Far Eastern Republic in 1922
— Principal mineral deposits being worked by 1922



The area from Lake Baikal to Vladivostok was occupied after the 1917 revolution by a variety of anti-Bolshevik forces, including 72,000 Japanese, 7,000 Americans, 6,400 British, 4,400 Canadians and token forces of French and Italians. A Russian anti-Bolshevik regime was set up by Admiral Kolchak in 1918. In 1920 an independent Far Eastern Republic was declared in Chita, under firm Bolshevik control, but in an independent guise. During 1922, as the foreign troops departed, the Republic extended its control to Vladivostok. In 1922 the Republic was formally annexed to the Soviet Union. The region is rich in mineral resources, as well as being an exporter of furs and fish.

THE RUSSIAN EXODUS 1917-1923

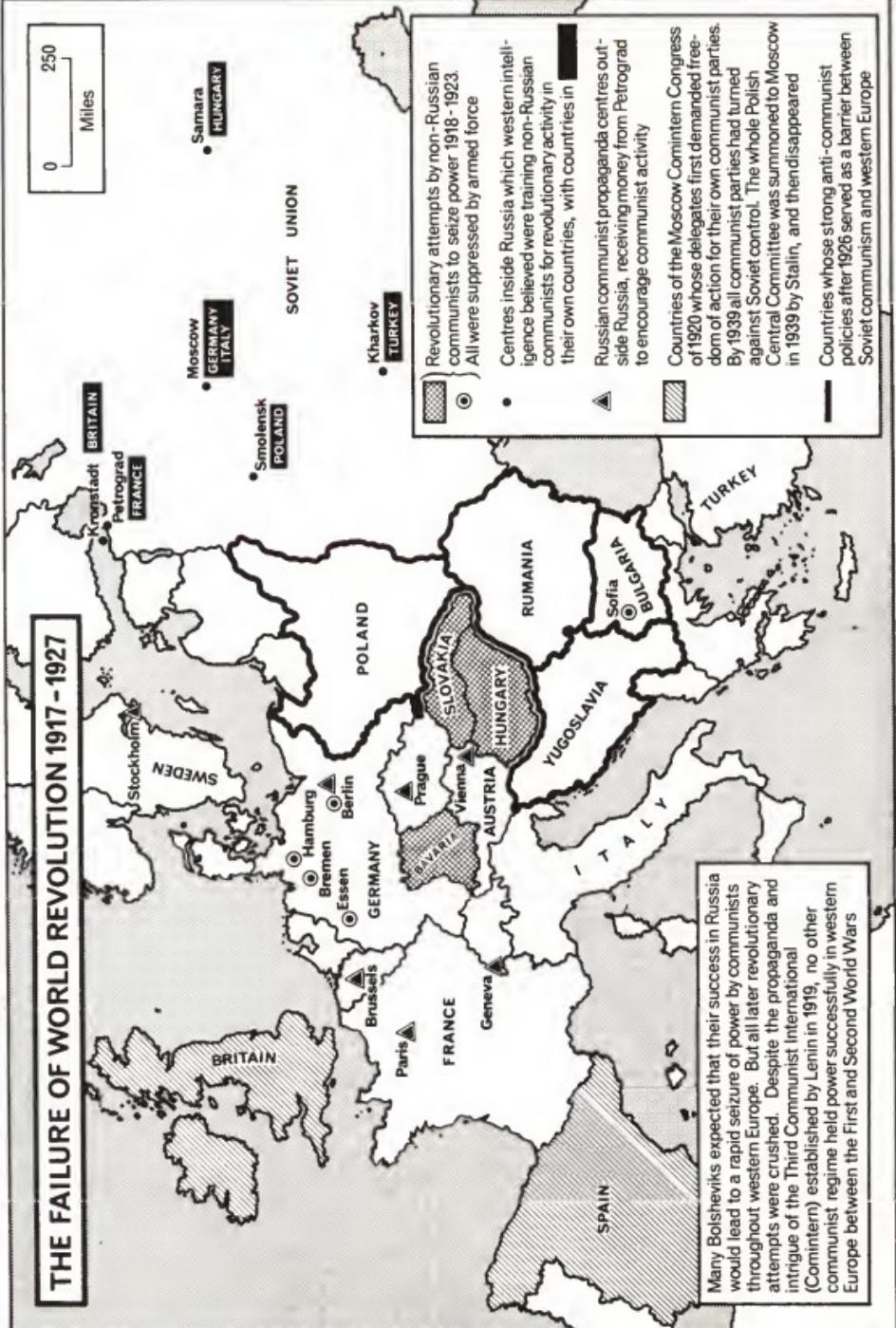
0 300 Miles



The Bolsheviks imprisoned over 80,000 Russians between 1917 and 1919, of whom as many as 10,000 were executed. Over a million Russians fled into exile between 1917 and 1923.

Estimated number of Russian refugees living in exile by 1930

THE FAILURE OF WORLD REVOLUTION 1917-1927

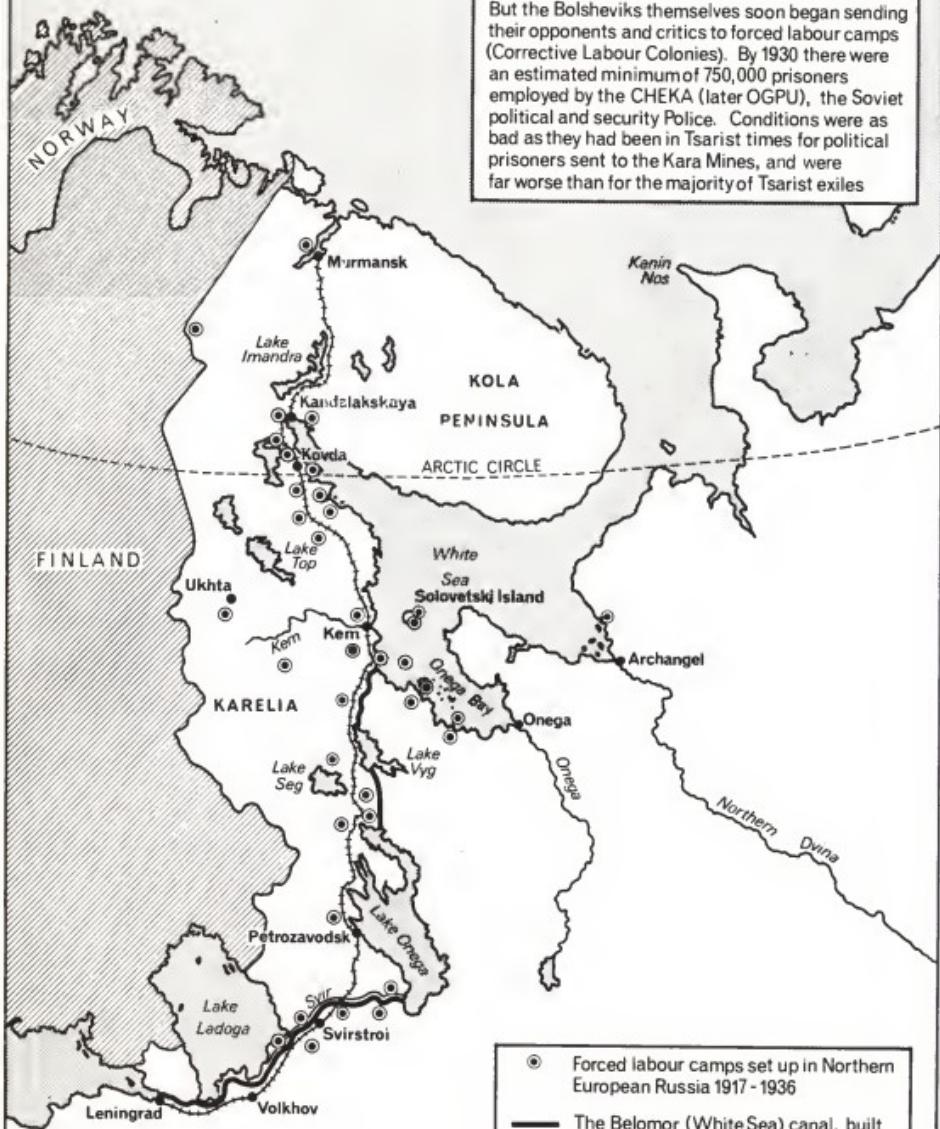


Many Bolsheviks expected that their success in Russia would lead to a rapid seizure of power by communists throughout western Europe. But all later revolutionary attempts were crushed. Despite the propaganda and intrigue of the Third Communist International (Commintern) established by Lenin in 1919, no other communist regime held power successfully in western Europe between the First and Second World Wars

0 250
Miles

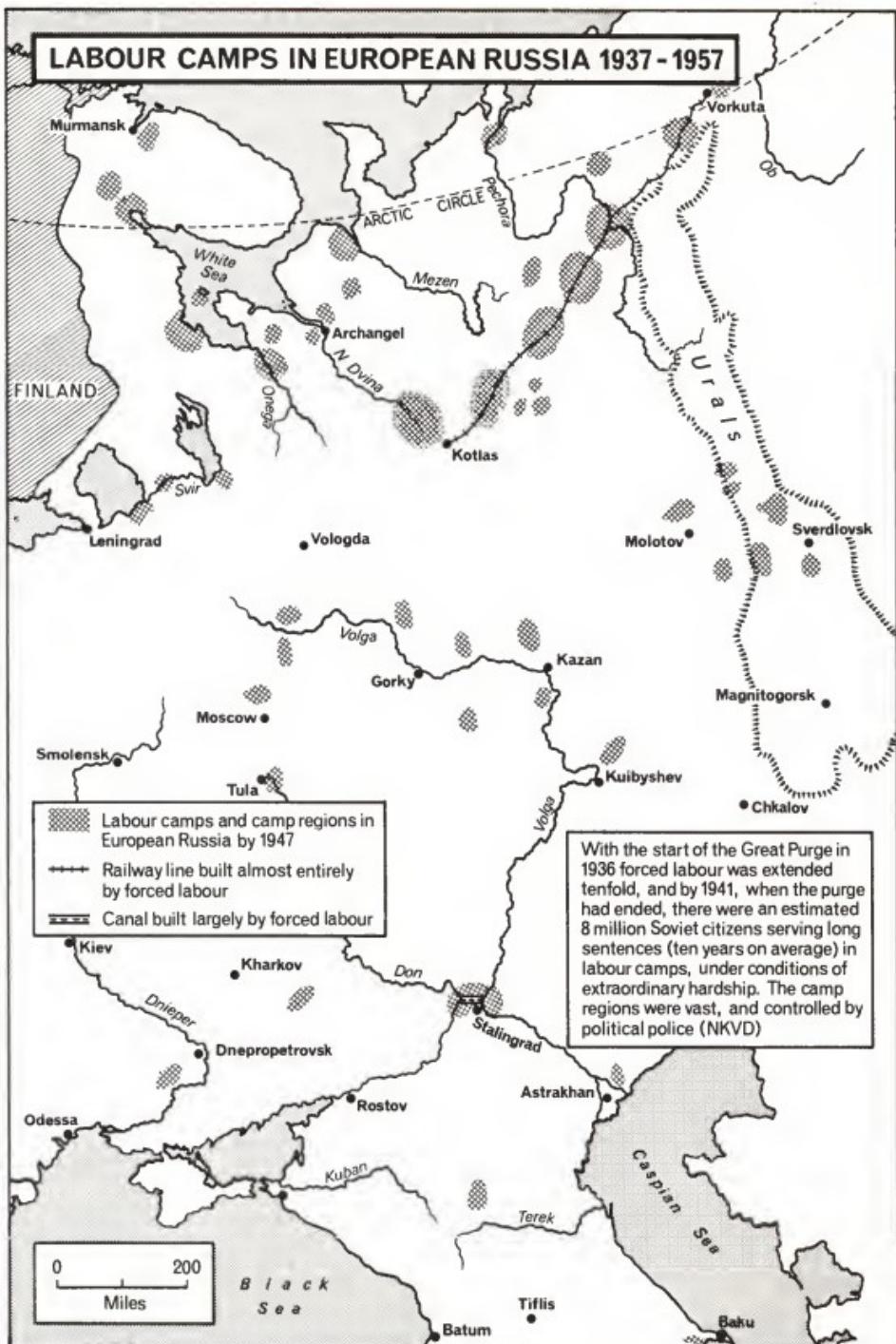
LABOUR CAMPS IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA 1917 - 1936

Barents
Sea



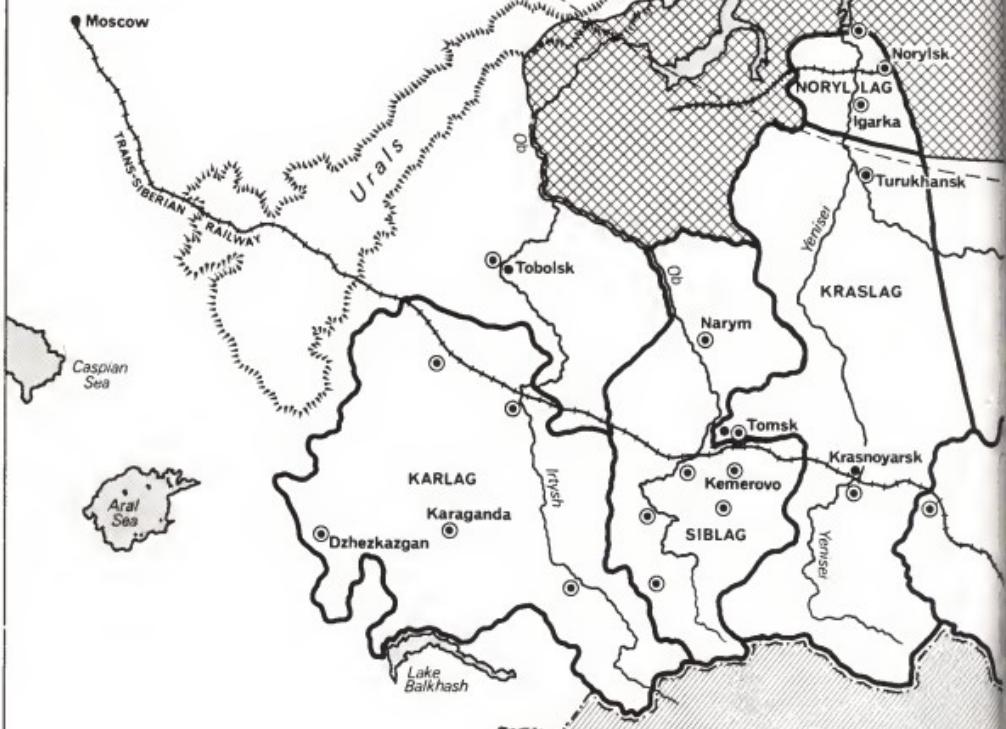
In February 1917 a spontaneous amnesty led to the release of all Tsarist political prisoners and exiles. Many returned from the remote corners of Russia to play a prominent part in the Bolshevik revolution. But the Bolsheviks themselves soon began sending their opponents and critics to forced labour camps (Corrective Labour Colonies). By 1930 there were an estimated minimum of 750,000 prisoners employed by the CHEKA (later OGPU), the Soviet political and security Police. Conditions were as bad as they had been in Tsarist times for political prisoners sent to the Kara Mines, and were far worse than for the majority of Tsarist exiles

LABOUR CAMPS IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA 1937 - 1957



LABOUR CAMPS EAST OF THE URALS 1918-1958

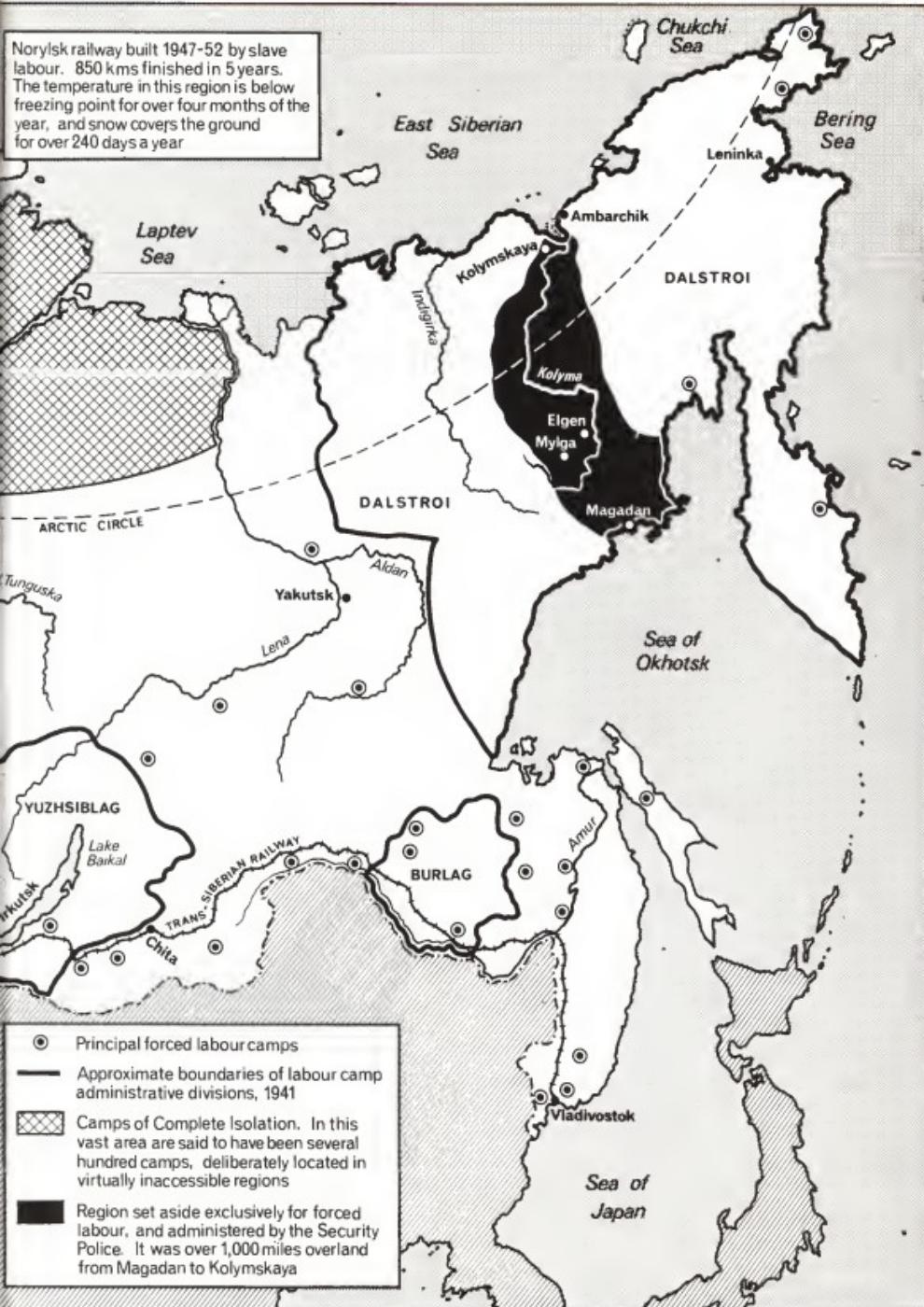
A revolt of camp inmates at Igarka was suppressed in 1948. As many as 2,666 escaped towards the Urals. They were bombed from the air and nearly all were killed or captured



Among the prisoners in the camps were peasants who had resisted collectivization, soviet citizens who had lived abroad for any length of time (esp. Jews), foreign communists who had sought refuge in Moscow, inhabitants of the border lands (eg Poles, Koreans, Chinese), religious groups, state officials suspected of "sabotage", artists, writers, university lecturers, and leaders of minority groups (eg Mongols, Uzbeks, Georgians). All were put to work in different ways - railway building, tree felling, coal and gold mining, light industry and agriculture

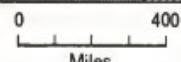
0 200
Miles

Noryl'sk railway built 1947-52 by slave labour. 850 kms finished in 5 years. The temperature in this region is below freezing point for over four months of the year, and snow covers the ground for over 240 days a year

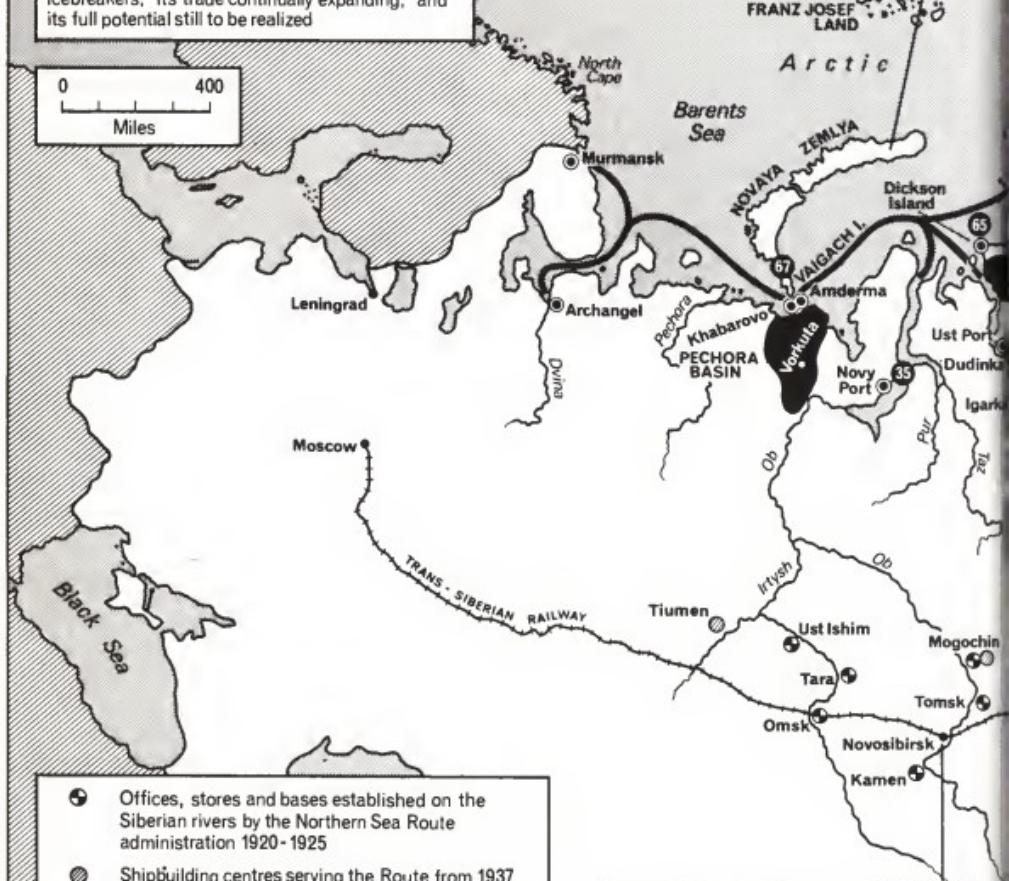


THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE 1920 - 1970

The development of the Northern Sea Route, linking European Russia by the shortest sea route to the Russian Far East, has enabled the vast resources of north Siberia to be opened up. In 1917 the route had hardly been charted. By 1970 it was a busy, wealthy waterway, its ice cleared by atomic-powered icebreakers, its trade continually expanding, and its full potential still to be realized.



A labour camp area in existence in the 1930's. Prisoners were engaged in hunting, farming and fishing. The temperature is below freezing point for an average of 250 days a year

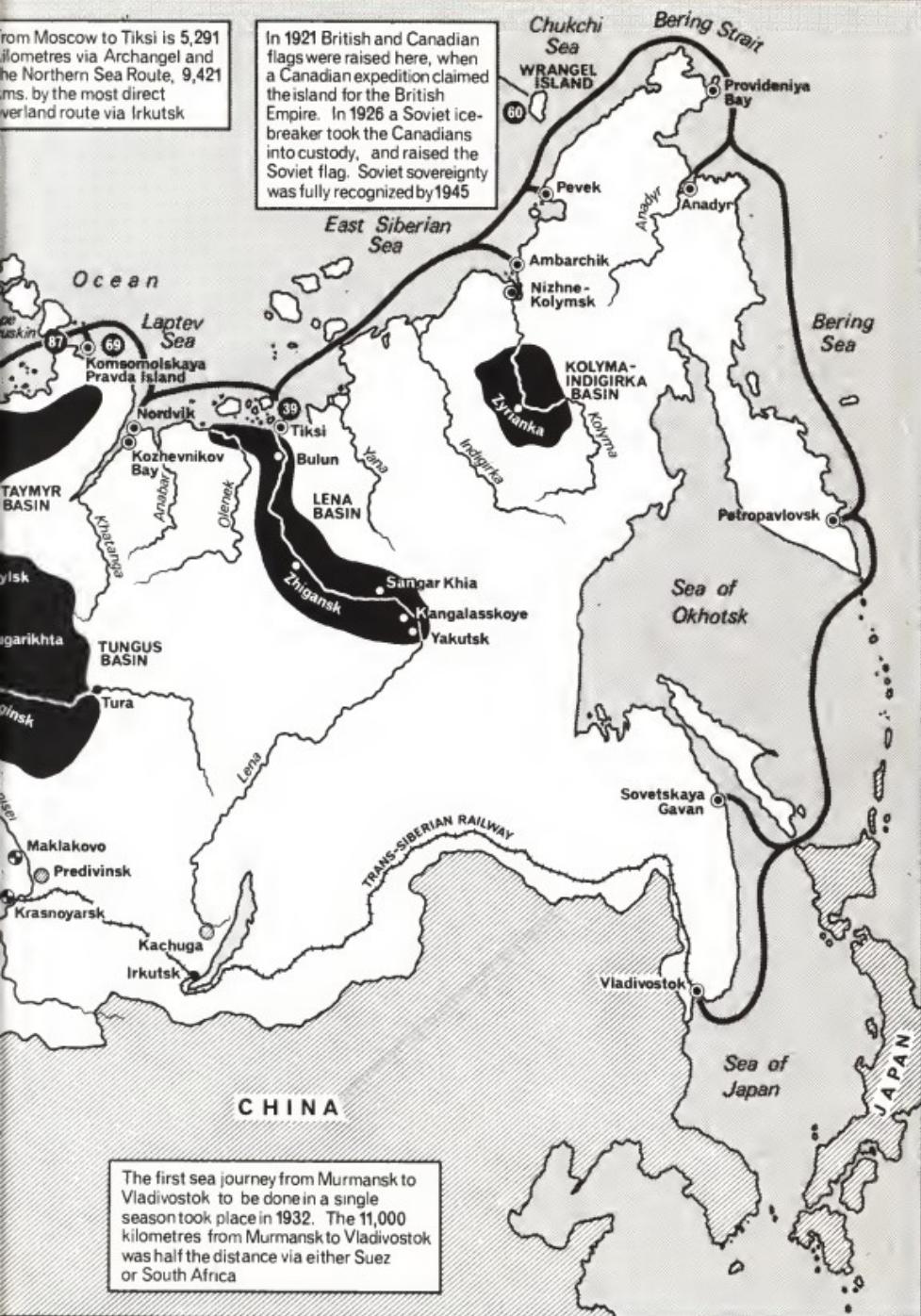


- Offices, stores and bases established on the Siberian rivers by the Northern Sea Route administration 1920-1925
- Shipbuilding centres serving the Route from 1937
- Coal basins whose full exploitation since 1950 has only been possible by using the Route
- Principal ports in operation in 1970
- Number of days during the ice-free season on which fog is a serious hindrance to navigation. The ice-free season lasts for a minimum of 150 and a maximum of 210 days. Since 1965 the use of atomic powered ice-breakers has greatly increased the period of navigation
- The principal waterways of the Northern Sea Route

Headquarters of the Committee for the Northern Sea Route (Komseverput) set up in 1920. Replaced in 1932 by the Northern Sea Route Administration (Glavsevmorput). Glavsevmorput's work included geological prospecting, fishery management, the raising of reindeer, the development of the fur industry and the setting up of port and wharf facilities both on the Route and along the main Siberian rivers

from Moscow to Tiksi is 5,291
kilometres via Archangel and
the Northern Sea Route, 9,421
km, by the most direct
overland route via Irkutsk

In 1921 British and Canadian flags were raised here, when a Canadian expedition claimed the island for the British Empire. In 1926 a Soviet ice-breaker took the Canadians into custody, and raised the Soviet flag. Soviet sovereignty was fully recognized by 1945



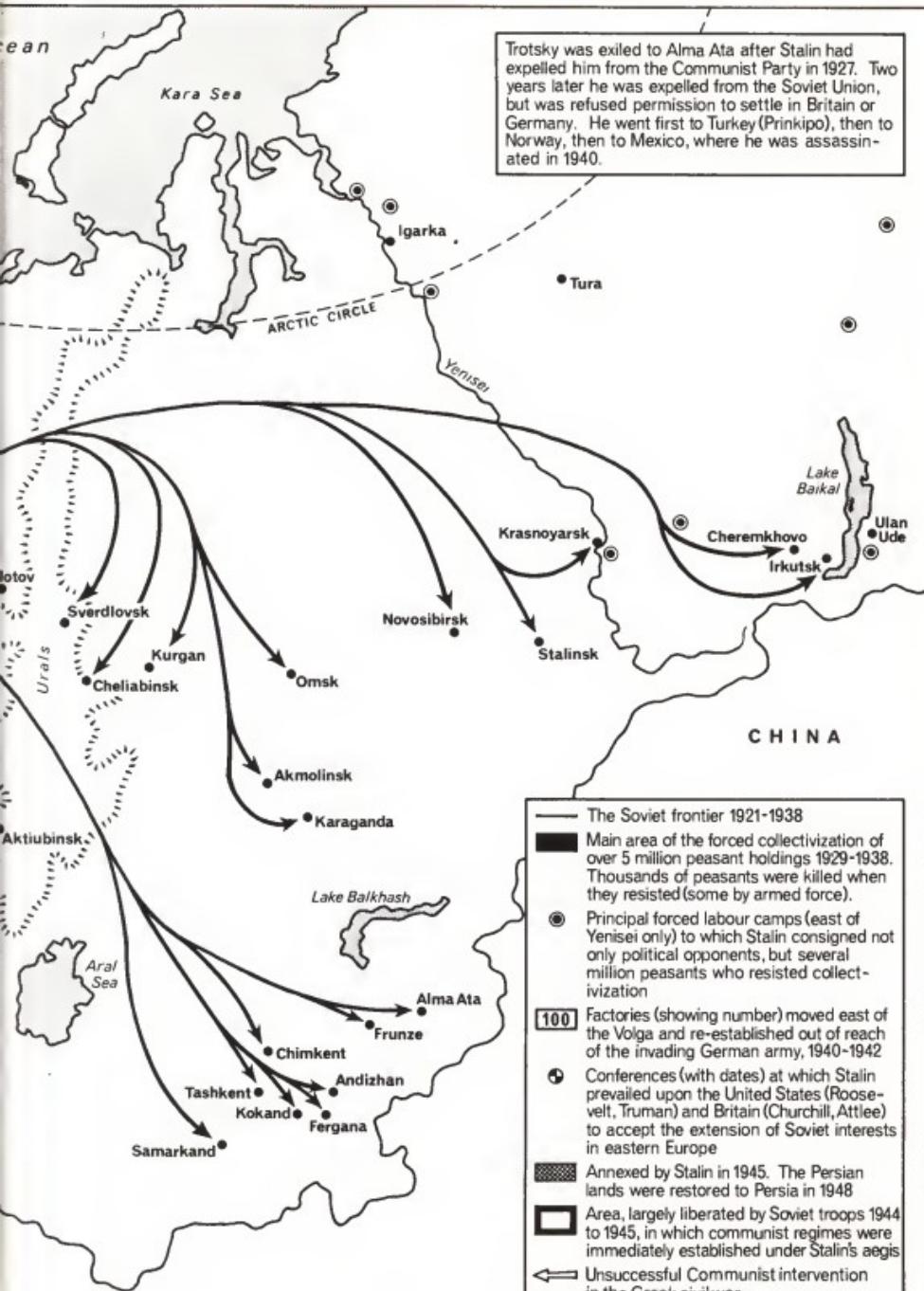
THE SOVIET UNION UNDER STALIN 1922-1953

Arctic



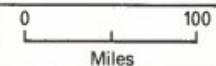
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Miles

Trotsky was exiled to Alma Ata after Stalin had expelled him from the Communist Party in 1927. Two years later he was expelled from the Soviet Union, but was refused permission to settle in Britain or Germany. He went first to Turkey (Prinkipo), then to Norway, then to Mexico, where he was assassinated in 1940.

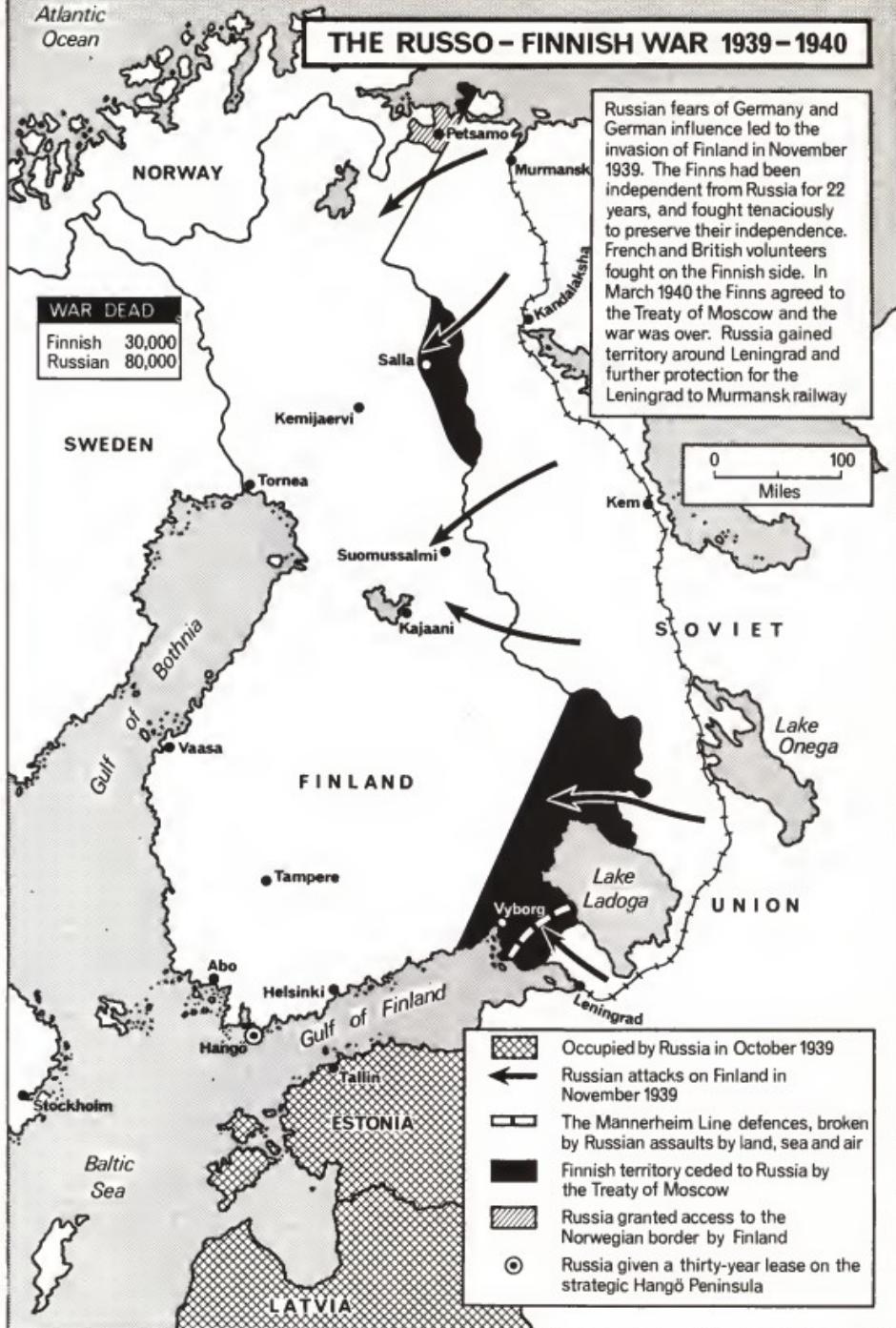


The destruction of Poland was principally a German action. 1,700,000 German troops soon defeated the 600,000 Polish soldiers. German air attack destroyed the centres of the main Polish cities. The Poles hoped to make a final stand in the Pripet marsh area, but the Russian advance destroyed all chance of further Polish resistance

THE PARTITION OF POLAND 1939



THE RUSSO - FINNISH WAR 1939 - 1940



SOVIET ANNEXATIONS 1939-1940

The eastward advance of Nazi rule and influence led to a westward advance of Russian control. By June 1940 the Russians had set up what they hoped would be a barrier against further German advance. But this barrier proved of little avail when the Germans invaded Russia in June 1941.

0 150 Miles

LATVIA

Russian before 1914
Independent 1920-1939

LITHUANIA

Russian before 1914
Independent 1919-1939

Memel

Königsberg

EAST PRUSSIA

POLAND

EASTERN GALICIA
Austrian before 1918
Polish 1918-1939

SLOVAKIA

HUNGARY

Lublin

Tarnow

Przemysl

Lvov

Uzhgorod

Kamenets-Podolsk

BESSARABIA
Russian before 1917
Rumanian 1918-1940

BUKOVINA

Austrian before 1918
Rumanian 1918-1940

Jassy

Kishinev

Odessa

Black Sea

Occupied by Russia between October 1939 and December 1940

The German Reich in December 1939

Under German political control or influence by December 1940

FINLAND

Helsinki

Vyborg

Leningrad

Tallin (Reval)

PART OF FINLAND
Russian before 1917
Finnish 1918-1939

Riga

ESTONIA

Russian before 1917
Independent 1918-1939

RUSSIA

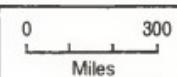
Minsk

EASTERN POLAND
Russian before 1914
Polish 1919-1939

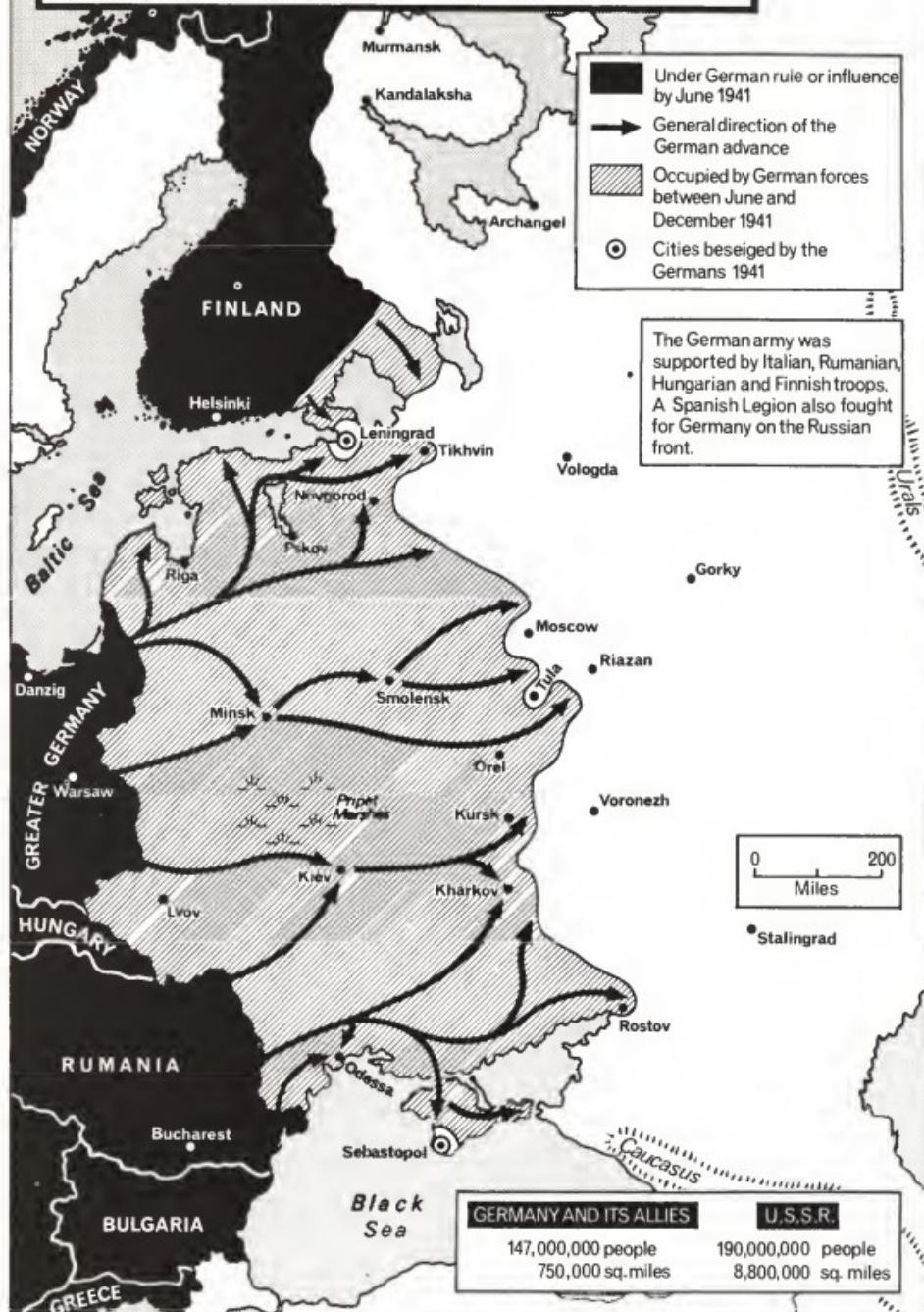
Kiev

Zhitomir

EUROPE ON 22 JUNE 1941

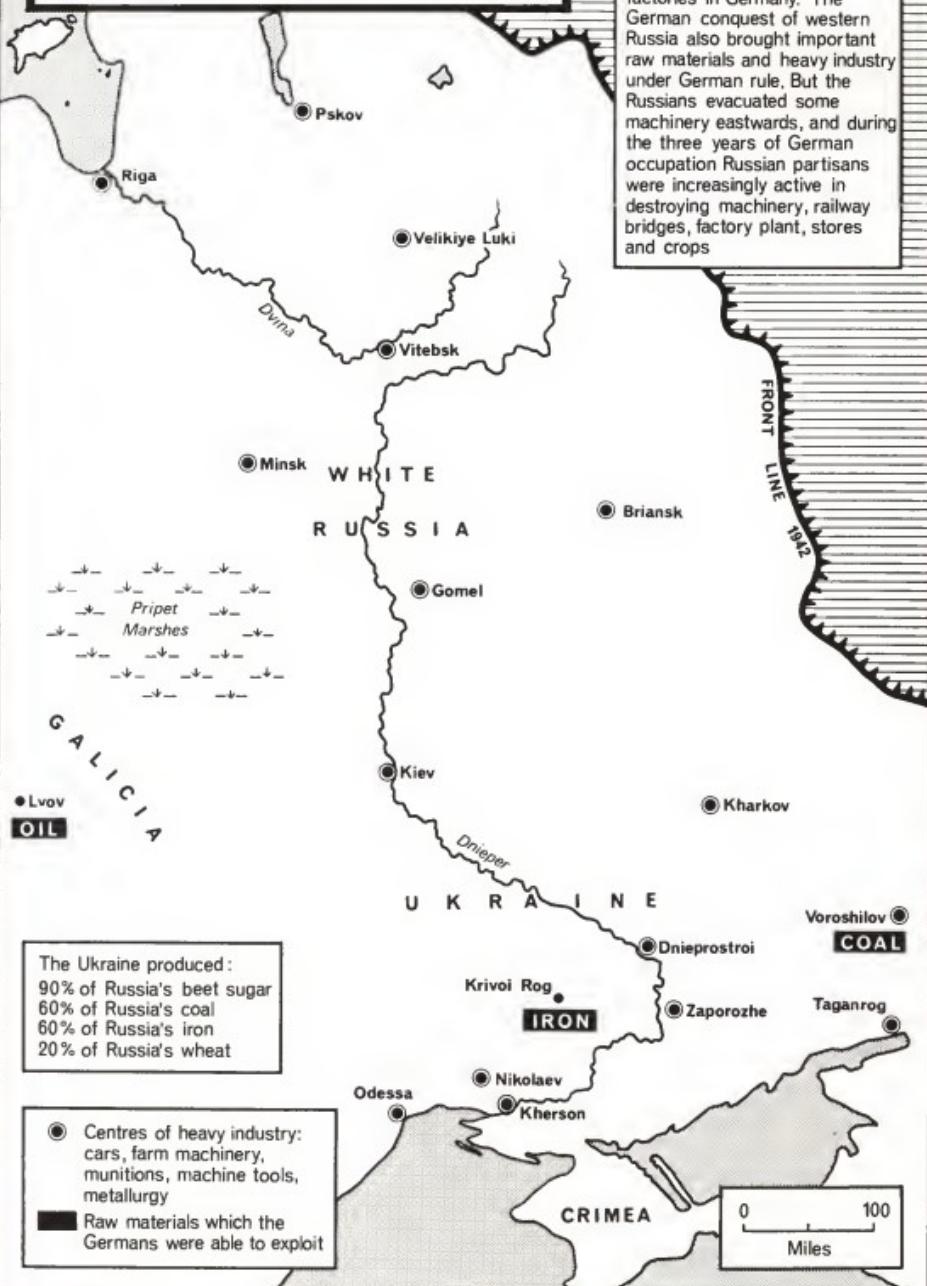


THE GERMAN INVASION OF THE SOVIET UNION 1941



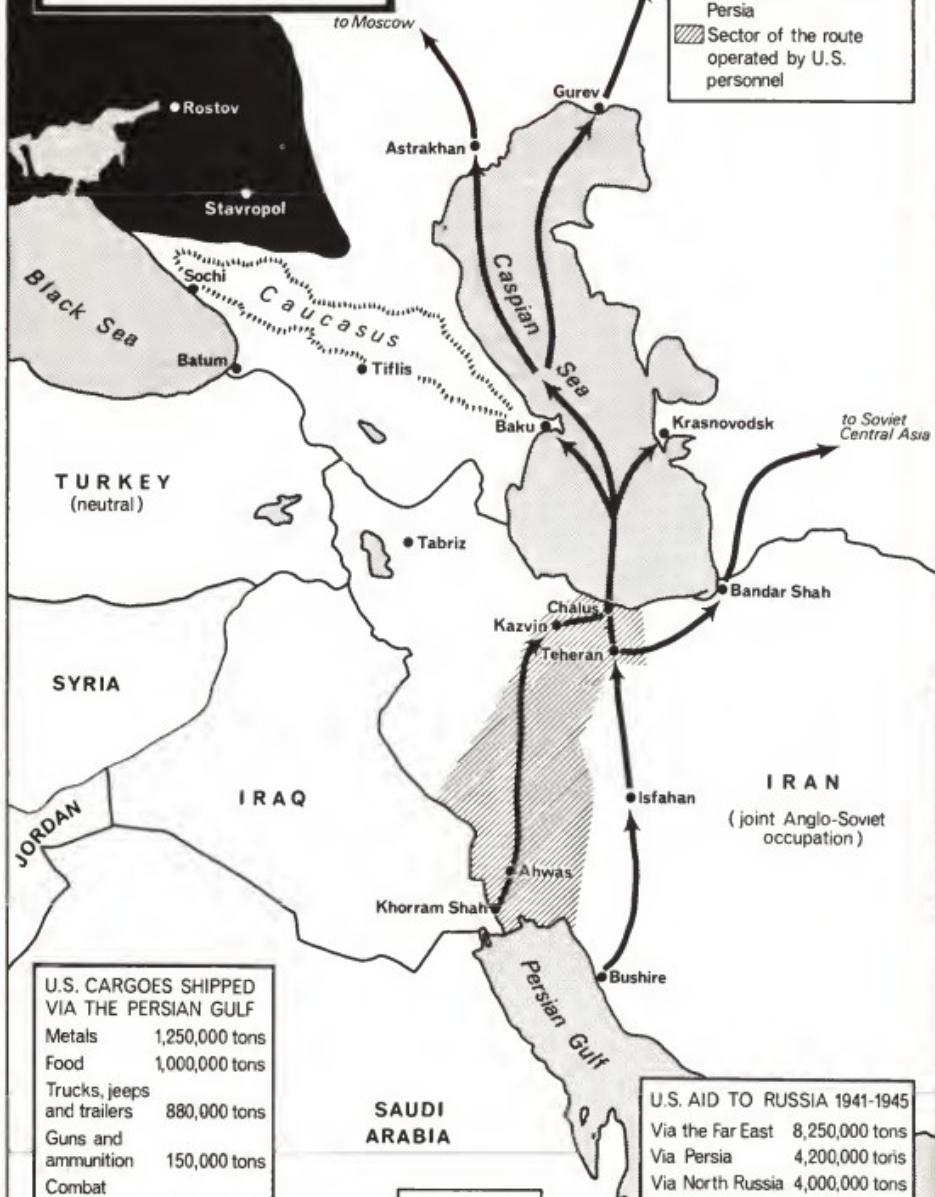
RUSSIAN WEALTH CONTROLLED BY GERMANY IN 1942

Under German rule hundreds of thousands of Russians were sent as 'forced labour' to factories in Germany. The German conquest of western Russia also brought important raw materials and heavy industry under German rule. But the Russians evacuated some machinery eastwards, and during the three years of German occupation Russian partisans were increasingly active in destroying machinery, railway bridges, factory plant, stores and crops.

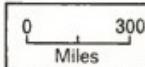


UNITED STATES AID TO THE SOVIET UNION 1941-1945

- German occupied Russia January 1943
- Route of U.S. aid to Russia going through Persia
- ▨ Sector of the route operated by U.S. personnel



U.S. CARGOES SHIPPED VIA THE PERSIAN GULF	
Metals	1,250,000 tons
Food	1,000,000 tons
Trucks, jeeps and trailers	880,000 tons
Guns and ammunition	150,000 tons
Combat vehicles	70,000 tons
Aeroplanes	40,000 tons



U.S. AID TO RUSSIA 1941-1945	
Via the Far East	8,250,000 tons
Via Persia	4,200,000 tons
Via North Russia	4,000,000 tons
Via the Black Sea	700,000 tons
Total	17,150,000 tons

SOVIET INDUSTRY AND ALLIED AID 1941-1945

 Under German control
in December 1943

 Russian industrial centres never conquered or destroyed by Germany 1941 - 1945

■ Raw materials under Russian control throughout the war
→ Principal Russian railways

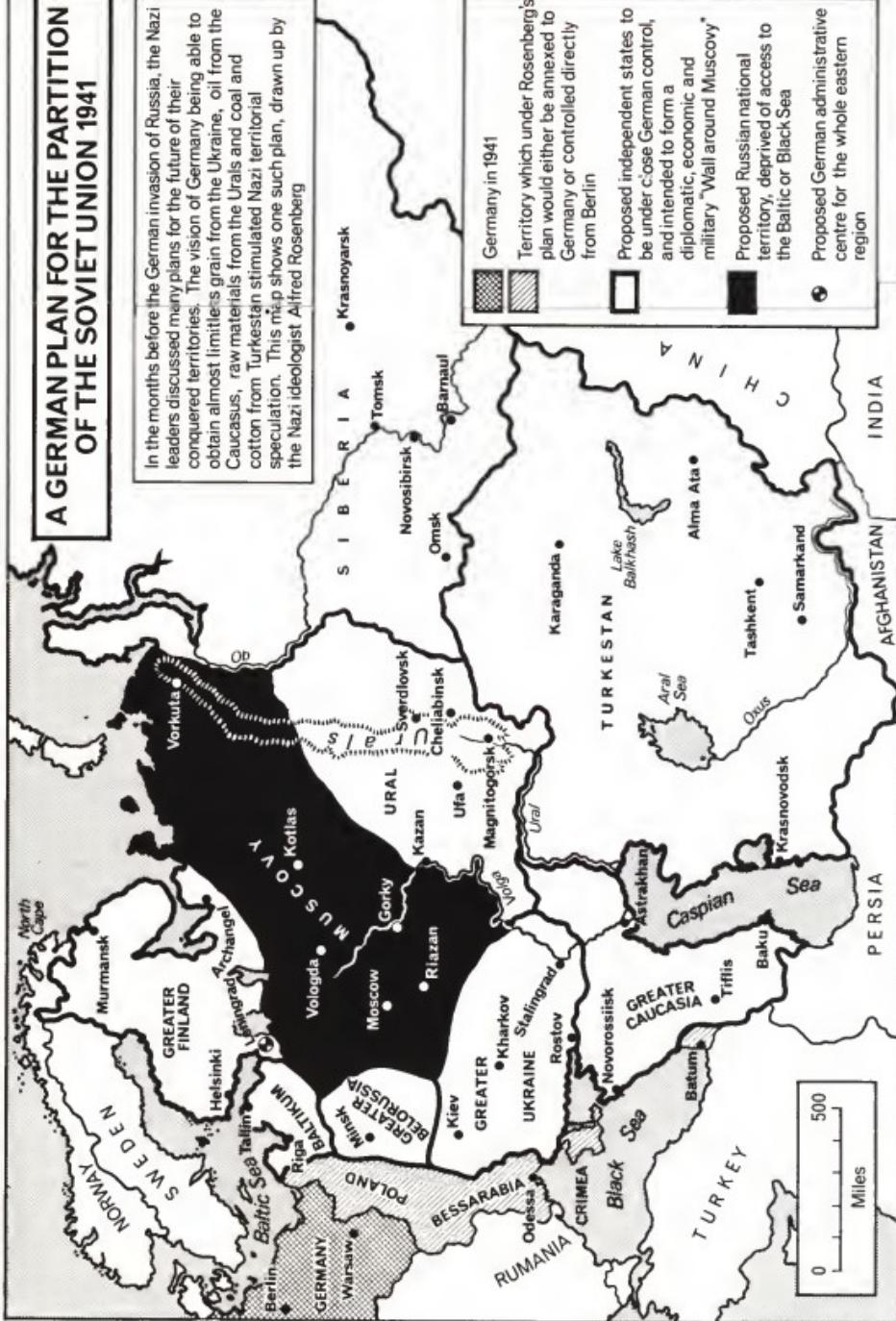
→ United States and British aid arriving continuously 1941 - 1945

Despite the occupation of the Ukraine, the siege of Leningrad and the battles for Moscow and Stalingrad, many Russian industrial centres escaped German attack and continued active throughout the war. In and beyond the Urals, on much of the Volga in the Caucasus, and in Central Asia factories continued in full operation. New industry was established around raw material deposits. British and American aid entered Russia through the Persian Gulf, the Pacific and the Arctic Ocean.

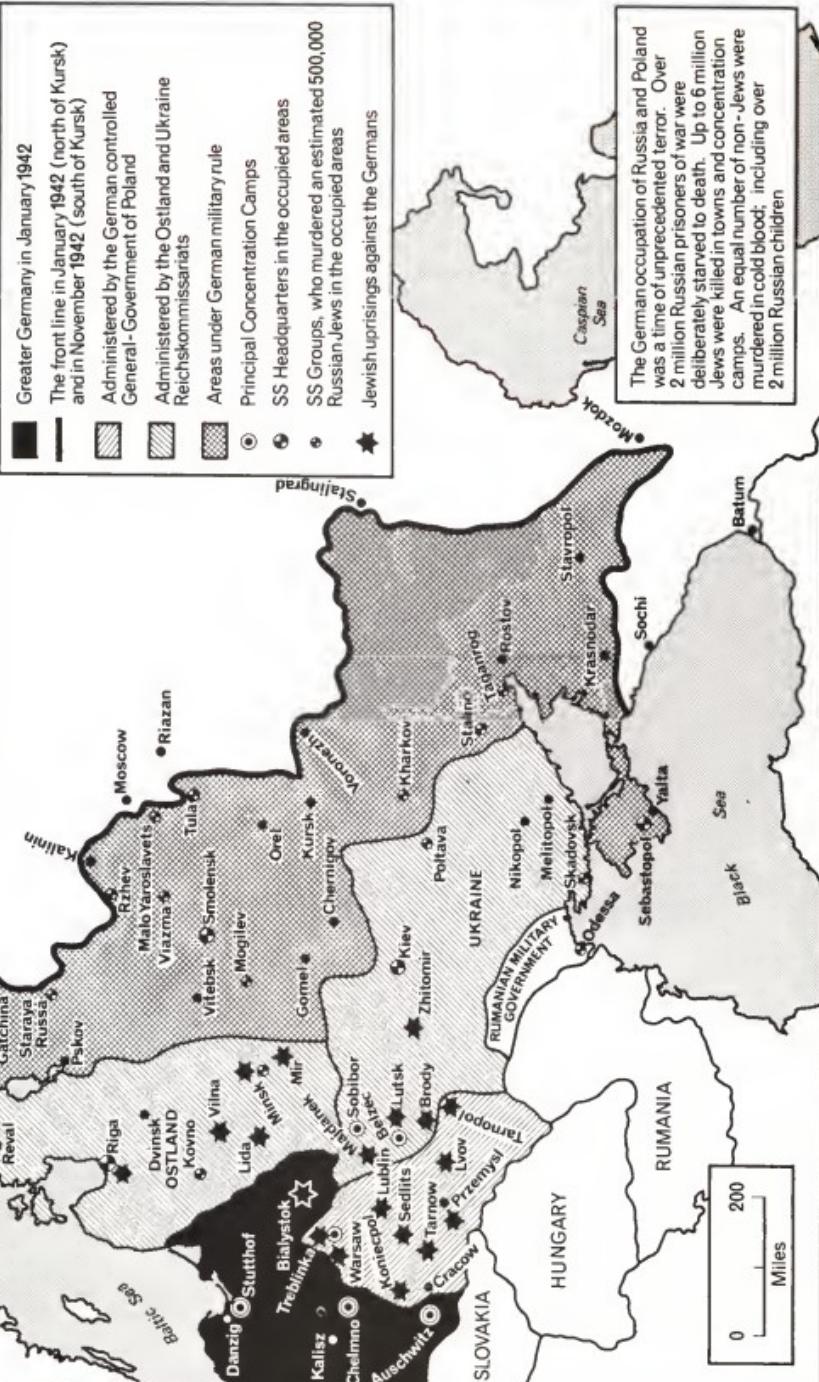


A GERMAN PLAN FOR THE PARTITION OF THE SOVIET UNION 1941

In the months before the German invasion of Russia, the Nazi leaders discussed many plans for the future of their conquered territories. The vision of Germany being able to obtain almost limitless grain from the Ukraine, oil from the Caucasus, raw materials from the Urals and coal and cotton from Turkistan stimulated Nazi territorial speculation. This map shows one such plan, drawn up by the Nazi ideologist Alfred Rosenberg.

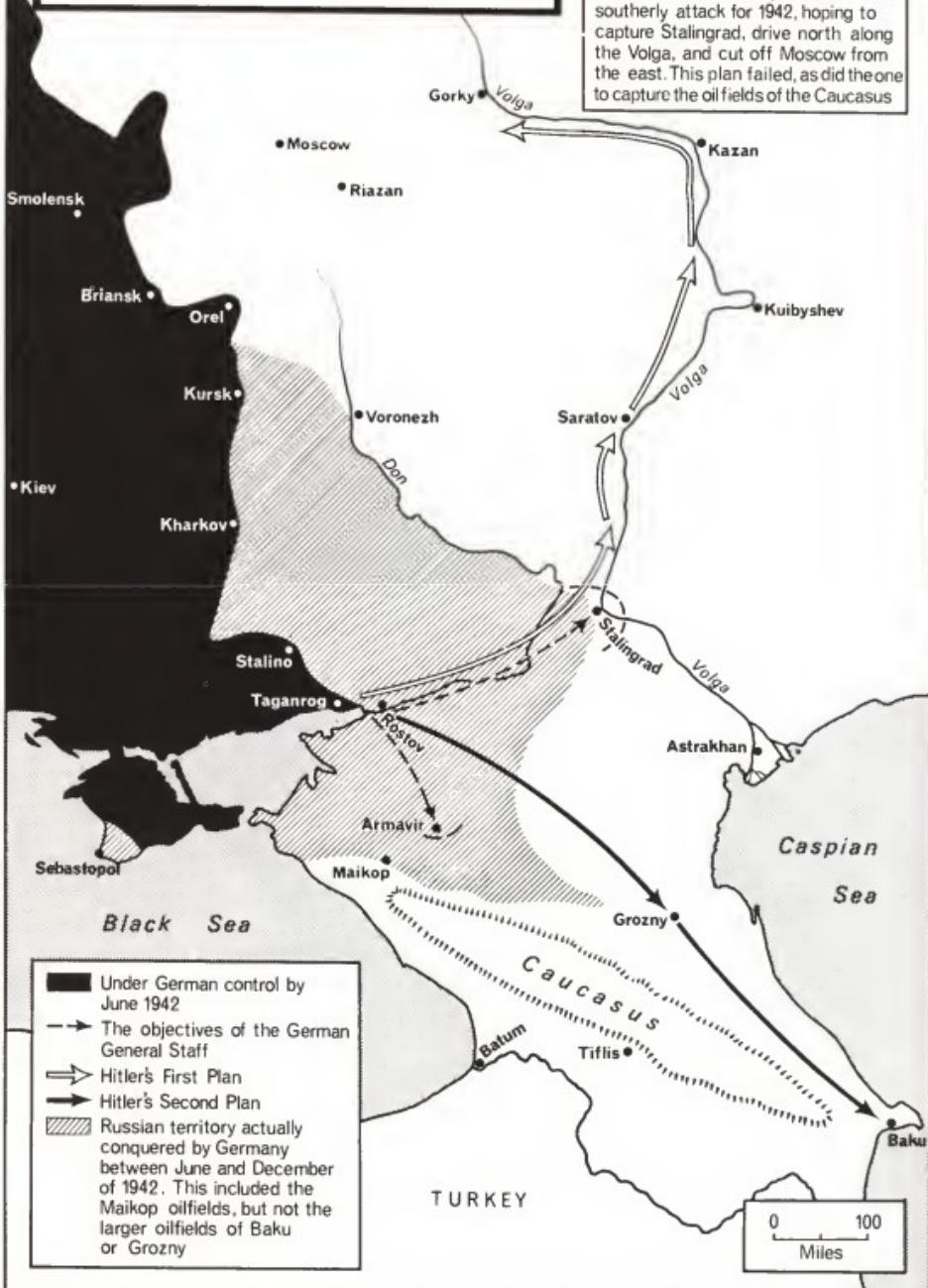


THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION IN THE EAST 1941 - 1944



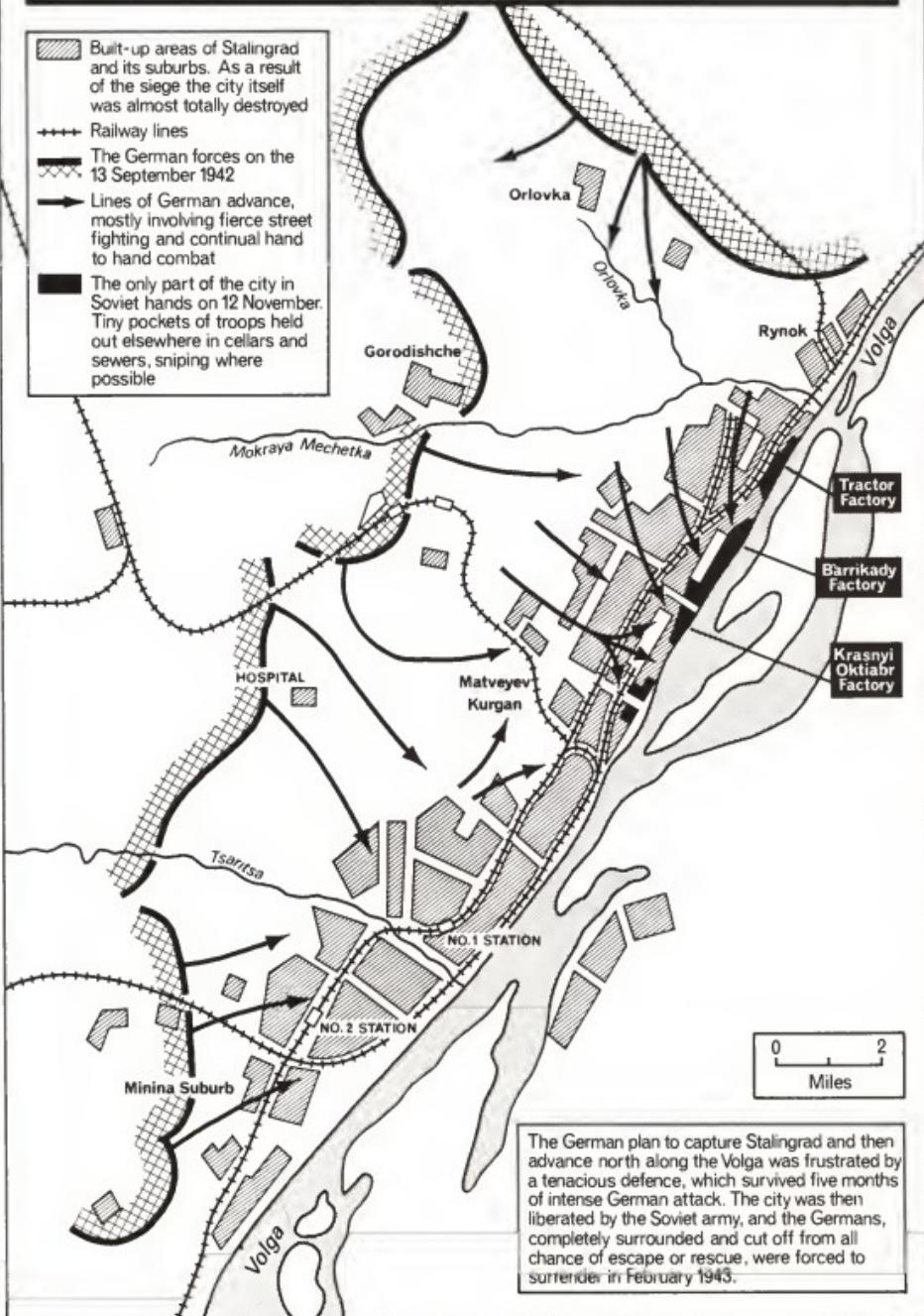
GERMAN PLANS AND CONQUESTS IN 1942

Despite fierce German efforts, Moscow was not captured in 1941. The Germans planned a more southerly attack for 1942, hoping to capture Stalingrad, drive north along the Volga, and cut off Moscow from the east. This plan failed, as did the one to capture the oil fields of the Caucasus



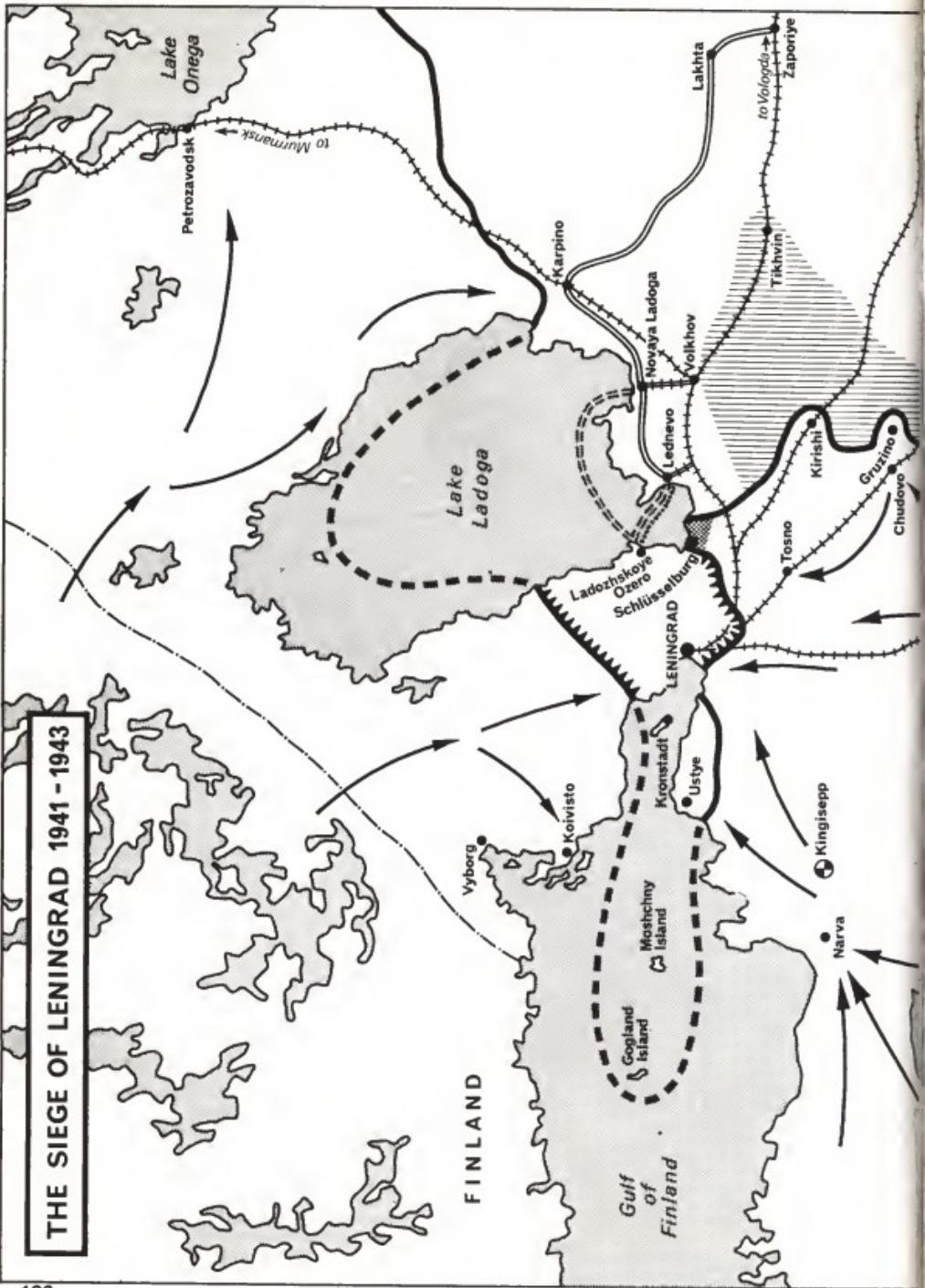
THE SIEGE OF STALINGRAD, SEPTEMBER 1942–FEBRUARY 1943

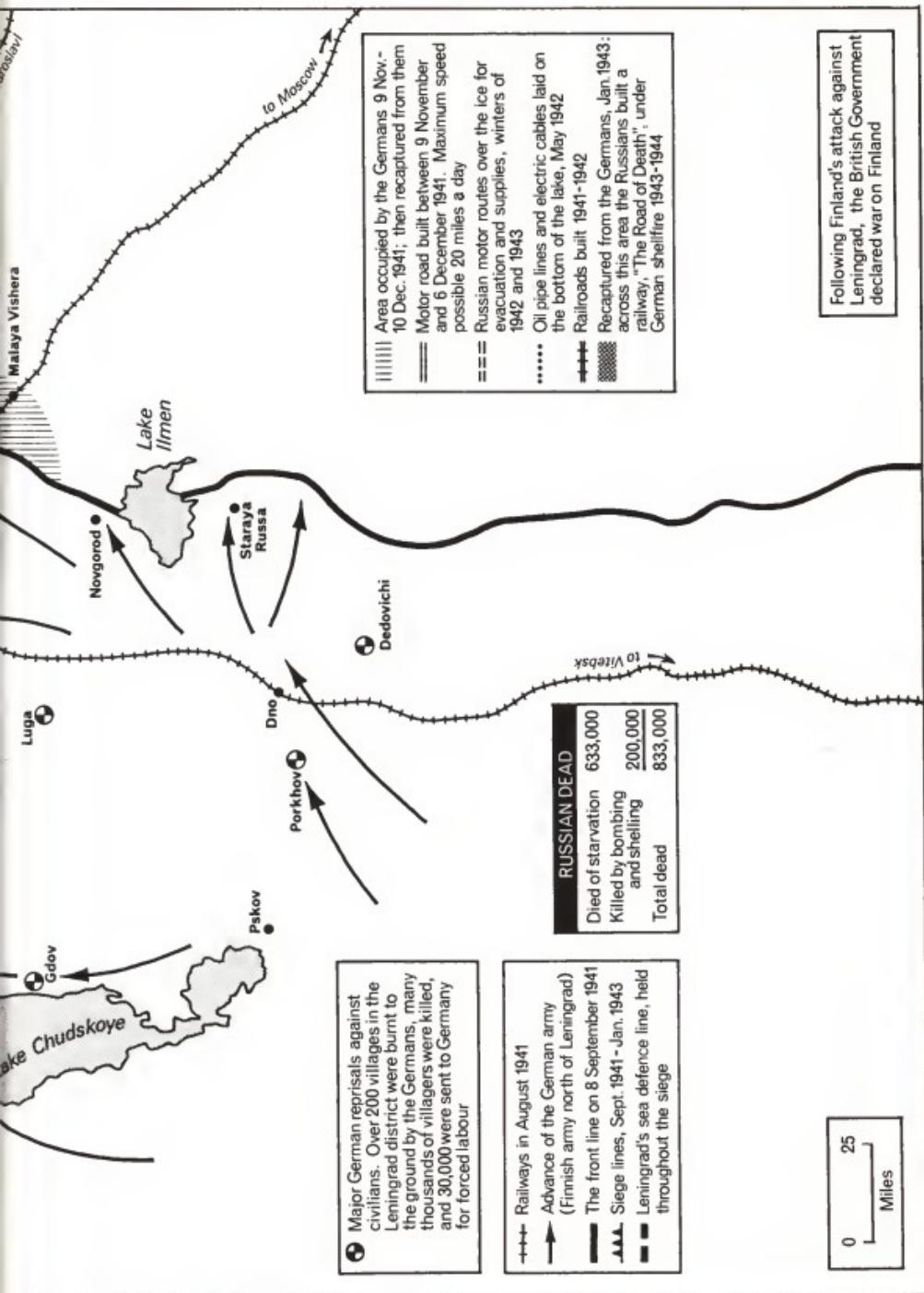
Built-up areas of Stalingrad and its suburbs. As a result of the siege the city itself was almost totally destroyed
 Railway lines
 The German forces on the 13 September 1942
 Lines of German advance, mostly involving fierce street fighting and continual hand to hand combat
 The only part of the city in Soviet hands on 12 November. Tiny pockets of troops held out elsewhere in cellars and sewers, sniping where possible



The German plan to capture Stalingrad and then advance north along the Volga was frustrated by a tenacious defence, which survived five months of intense German attack. The city was then liberated by the Soviet army, and the Germans, completely surrounded and cut off from all chance of escape or rescue, were forced to surrender in February 1943.

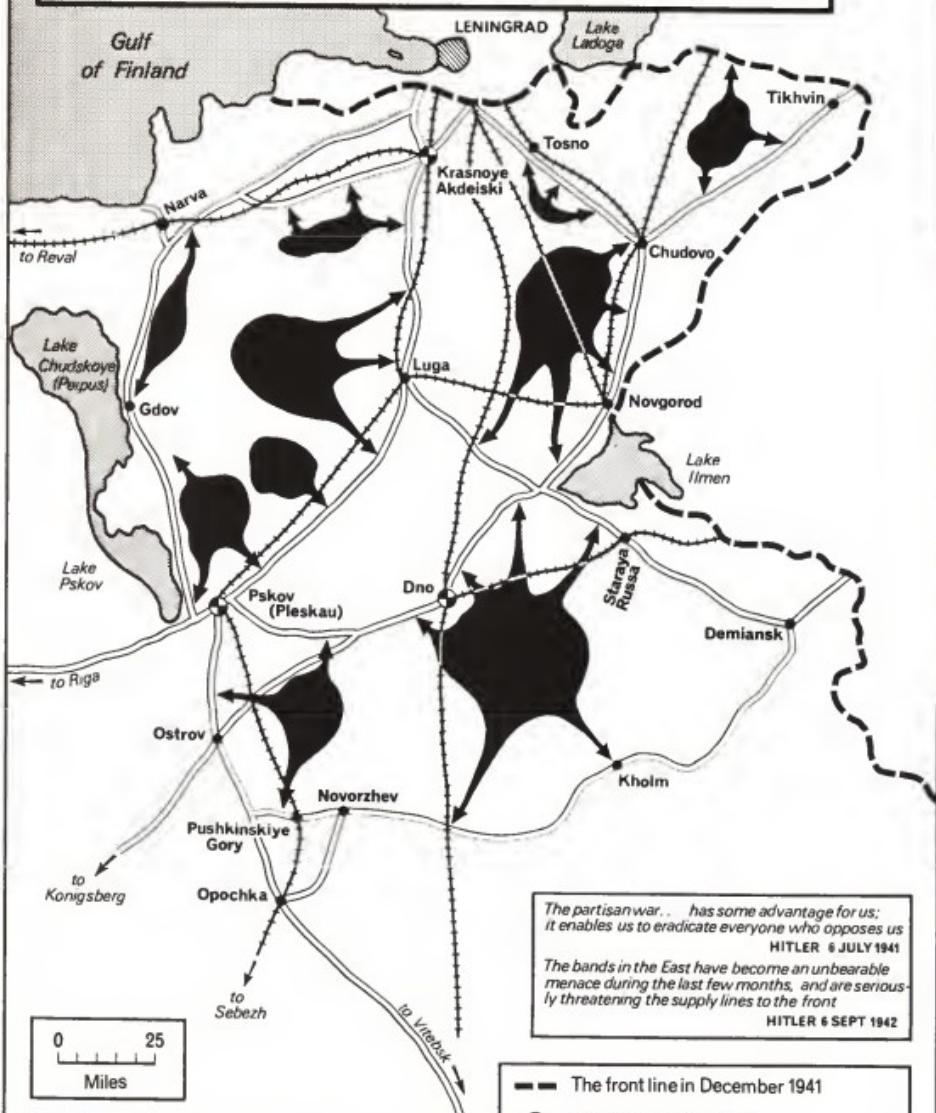
THE SIEGE OF LENINGRAD 1941 - 1943





Following Finland's attack against Leningrad, the British Government declared war on Finland

SOVIET PARTISANS SOUTH OF LENINGRAD 1941-1942



The partisan war... has some advantage for us; it enables us to eradicate everyone who opposes us

HITLER 6 JULY 1941

The bands in the East have become an unbearable menace during the last few months, and are seriously threatening the supply lines to the front

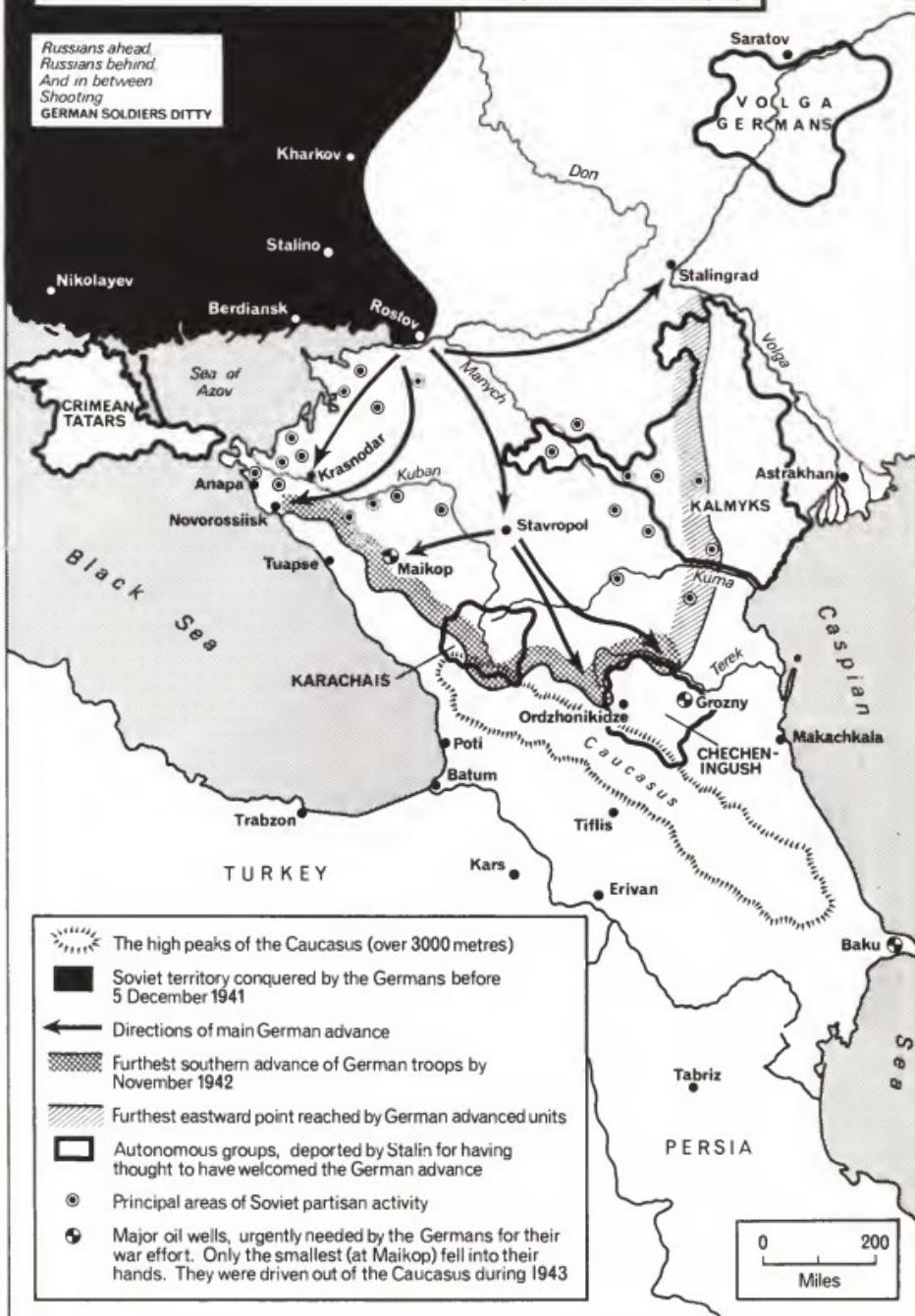
HITLER 6 SEPT 1942

The Germans in the Leningrad region, like those throughout the occupied areas, were subjected to continual sabotage by partisan bands operating behind the front line. Despite harsh German reprisals against hundreds of villages, and mass executions of women, children and old men, partisan activity grew more effective with each month of the war

- — — The front line in December 1941
- German headquarters
- — Strategic railways, constantly sabotaged
- — — Strategic roads, frequently under partisan attack
- Areas controlled by Soviet partisans, and the general direction of their anti-German operations

THE GERMAN DRIVE TO THE CAUCASUS 1941-1943

Russians ahead.
Russians behind.
And in between
Shooting
GERMAN SOLDIERS DITTY



The Germans ruled western Russia for two years. On 12 July 1943 the Russian Army began the liberation of the conquered territories. Starting along a front over 1,500 miles long, the Russians advanced in the south over 600 miles from Taganrog to the Carpathians. In the north, the siege of Leningrad was ended. Behind the German lines Russian partisans disrupted the German war effort. The Russians killed most of their German prisoners as they advanced. By March 1944 the Germans had been driven out of most of pre-1939 Russia.

THE ADVANCE OF THE RED ARMY 1943 - 1944



EUROPEAN WAR DEAD 1939-1945

CIVILIANS

approx.

Jews	6,000,000
Russians	3,000,000
Yugoslavs	1,280,000
Poles	1,000,000
Germans	800,000
Hungarians	280,000
Rumanians	260,000
Dutch	200,000
Greeks	140,000
French	107,000
Austrians	104,000
British	62,000
Belgians	16,000

Total civilian
dead over 13 million

THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY
1944-1945

0 400
Miles



EUROPEAN WAR DEAD 1939-1945

SOLDIERS

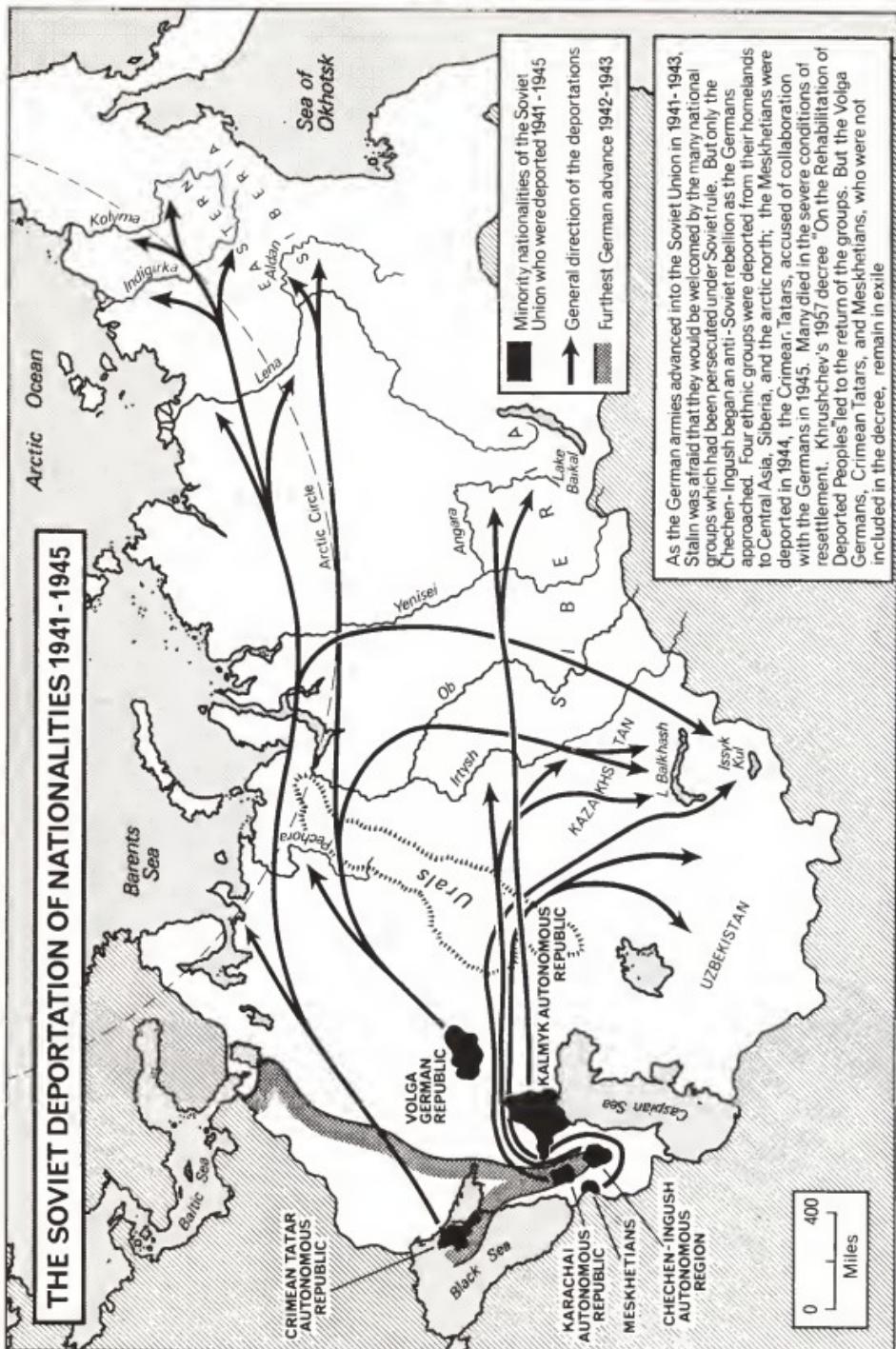
approx.

Russians	7,500,000
Germans	3,500,000
Hungarians	410,000
Yugoslavs	410,000
British	400,000
Italians	330,000
Polish	320,000
Rumanians	300,000
Americans (U.S.A.)	290,000
French	210,000
Finnish	85,000
Belgians	12,000
Dutch	12,000

Total military
dead over 13 million

- [Diagonal hatching] Liberated by Soviet troops before May 1944
- [Vertical hatching] Liberated by British and American troops before May 1944
- [Thin arrow] Soviet advances from May 1944 to May 1945
- [Thin arrow] Other Allied advances, May 1944 to May 1945
- [Black box] Territory still in German hands when Germany surrendered unconditionally on 8 May 1945
- [White box with grey border] Neutral countries

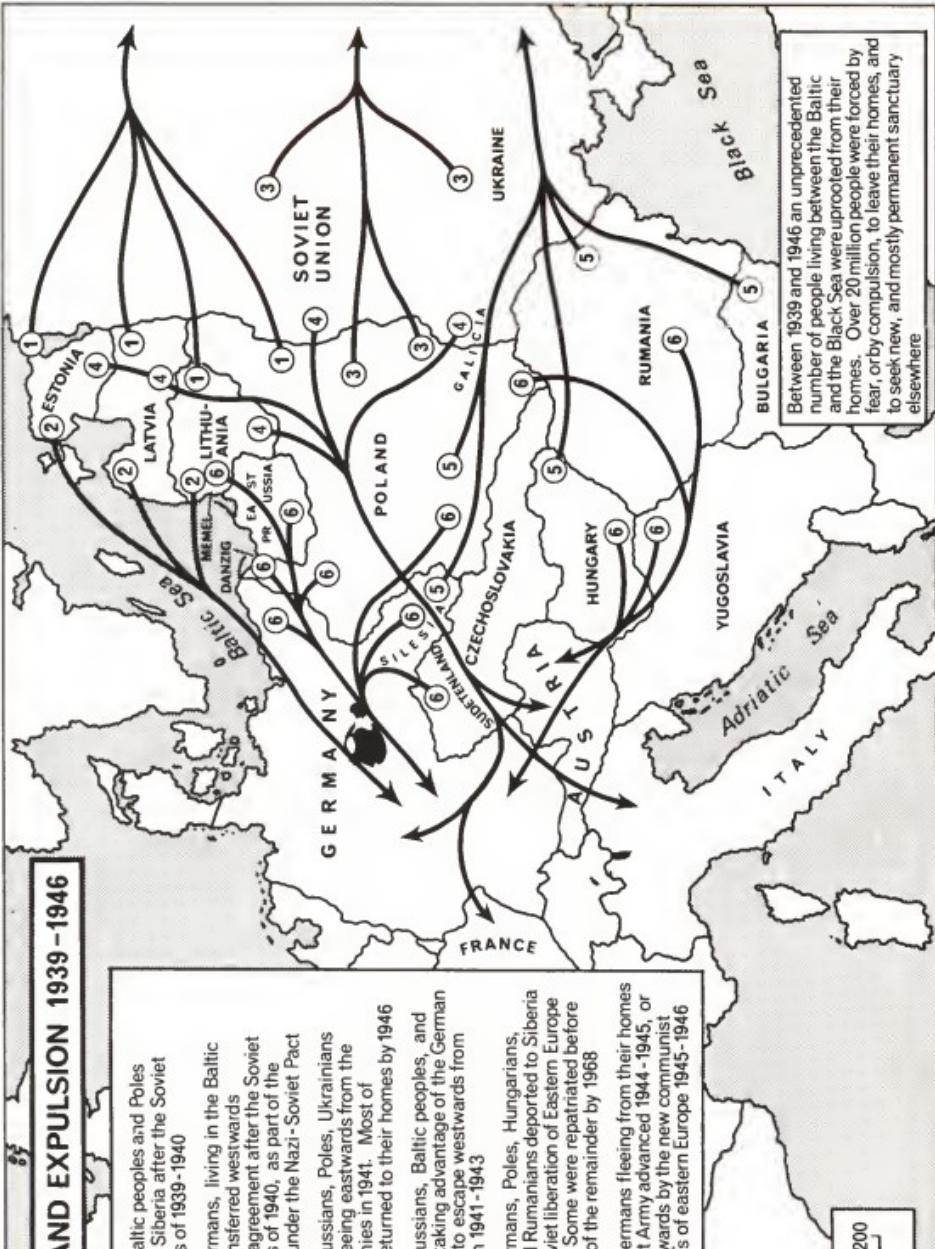
THE SOVIET DEPORTATION OF NATIONALITIES 1941-1945



As the German armies advanced into the Soviet Union in 1941-1943, Stalin was afraid that they would be welcomed by the many national groups which had been persecuted under Soviet rule. But only the Chechen-Ingush began an anti-Soviet rebellion as the Germans approached. Four ethnic groups were deported from their homelands to Central Asia, Siberia, and the arctic north; the Meskhethians were deported in 1944, the Crimean, Tatars, accused of collaboration with the Germans in 1945. Many died in the severe conditions of resettlement. Khrushchev's 1957 decree "On the Rehabilitation of Deported Peoples" led to the return of the groups. But the Volga Germans, Crimean Tatars, and Meskhethians, who were not included in the decree, remain in exile.

FLIGHT AND EXPULSION 1939-1946

- ① 1,700,000 Baltic peoples and Poles deported to Siberia after the Soviet annexations of 1939-1940
- ② 750,000 Germans, living in the Baltic States, transferred westwards with Soviet agreement after the Soviet annexations of 1940, as part of the agreement under the Nazi-Soviet Pact
- ③ 9,400,000 Russians, Poles, Ukrainians and Jews fleeing eastwards from the German armies in 1941. Most of them had returned to their homes by 1946
- ④ 1,250,000 Russians, Baltic peoples, and Ukrainians taking advantage of the German occupation to escape westwards from communism 1941-1943
- ⑤ 500,000 Germans, Poles, Hungarians, Bulgars and Romanians deported to Siberia after the Soviet liberation of Eastern Europe 1944-1945. Some were repatriated before 1946, most of the remainder by 1968
- ⑥ 7,000,000 Germans fleeing from their homes as the Soviet Army advanced 1944-1945, or driven westwards by the new communist governments of eastern Europe 1945-1946



Between 1939 and 1946 an unprecedented number of people living between the Baltic and the Black Sea were uprooted from their homes. Over 20 million people were forced by fear, or by compulsion, to leave their homes, and mostly permanent sanctuary elsewhere

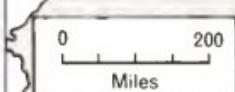
0 200 Miles

- [diagonal lines] Territory annexed by Russia 1939-1940, and re-incorporated in Russia in 1945
- [black] Former German and Czechoslovak territory annexed by Russia in 1945
- [white] States liberated by the Soviet army, and in which Communist regimes came to power between 1945 and 1948
- [diagonal lines] Russian occupation zones in Austria (evacuated 1950) and Germany
- [diagonal lines] British, French and American occupation zones
- [solid black line] The 'Iron Curtain' in 1948

THE SOVIET UNION IN EASTERN EUROPE 1945 - 1948



THE SOVIET UNION IN EASTERN EUROPE 1949 - 1968



North Sea

SWEDEN

FINLAND

Vyborg
Leningrad

Rostock
East Berlin
Halle
Dresden
Prague
Szczecin
Posnan
Wroclaw
Lublin
Cracow
Przemysl
Koscielce
Lvov
Warsaw
Lodz
Kalininograd
Tallin (Reval)
Riga
Klaypeda (Memel)

SOVIET UNION

WEST GERMANY

FRANCE

SWITZ.

AUSTRIA

ITALY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POLAND

Kiev

HUNGARY

Lvov

RUMANIA

Odessa

YUGOSLAVIA

Jassy

Black Sea

Constanza

Bucharest

Varna

BULGARIA

Burgas

GREECE

Black Sea

TURKEY

— Frontiers of communist states since 1945

■ Only European communist state entirely free from Soviet direction of foreign, economic and domestic policy since 1949

■ Only communist state within the Soviet bloc pursuing a relatively independent foreign policy since 1968

■ Only communist state in Europe aligned with China and refusing all contact with the Soviet Union since 1961

■ Only European communist state to accept Soviet guidance with equanimity

■ Principal areas of anti-Soviet protest and revolt 1953-1968, crushed by Soviet military intervention (East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia) and by strong political pressure (Poland)

1928

Soviet Government establish Jewish National District (Okrug)
1934 Birobidzhan becomes an Autonomous Region (Oblast)

1939 East European refugees fleeing from Nazis not allowed to settle in the region

1941 30,000 Jews out of a total population of 114,000

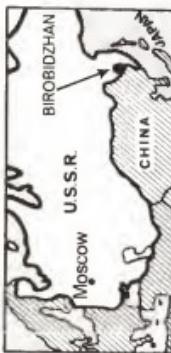
1943 Up to 20,000 more Jews reach the Region

1953 Krushchev admits failure of the Region's aim of 300,000 Jews

Blames failure on "Jewish individualism"

1966 30,000 Jews still in the Region, forming about an eighth of the total population

1968 Soviet-Chinese military clash on Goldin'ski Island



1928

BIROBIDZHAN 1928 - 1968

to

Moscow

RAILWAY

TRANS-SIBERIAN

Amur

River

Amur

River

Amur

River

Amur

River

Amur

River

Amur

River

Amur

to
Komsomolsk
na Amure

to
Volochayevka

to
Smidovich

to
Russkaya
Polyana

to
Birofeld

to
Birobidzhan

to
Babstovo

to
Leninskoye
Novoye

to
Birobidzhan -
Birodzhin -
Ekaterino -
Nikolsk

to
Khabarovsk

to
Vladivostok
& Naknokda

to
40
Miles

The Jewish Autonomous Region
Main road link between Moscow
and Vladivostok
— Railways

C
HEILUNGKIANG
PROVINCE

Jews arriving	Jews leaving within a year
1928	950
1929	1,875
1930	2,560
1931	3,250
1932-3	11,000
	600
	1,125
	1,000
	725
	8,000

In 1941 at the height of the Region's activity, it had 128 elementary schools with Yiddish as the language of instruction, a Museum of Jewish Culture, a daily Yiddish newspaper, a medical school, a music school and 27 Jewish collective and state farms

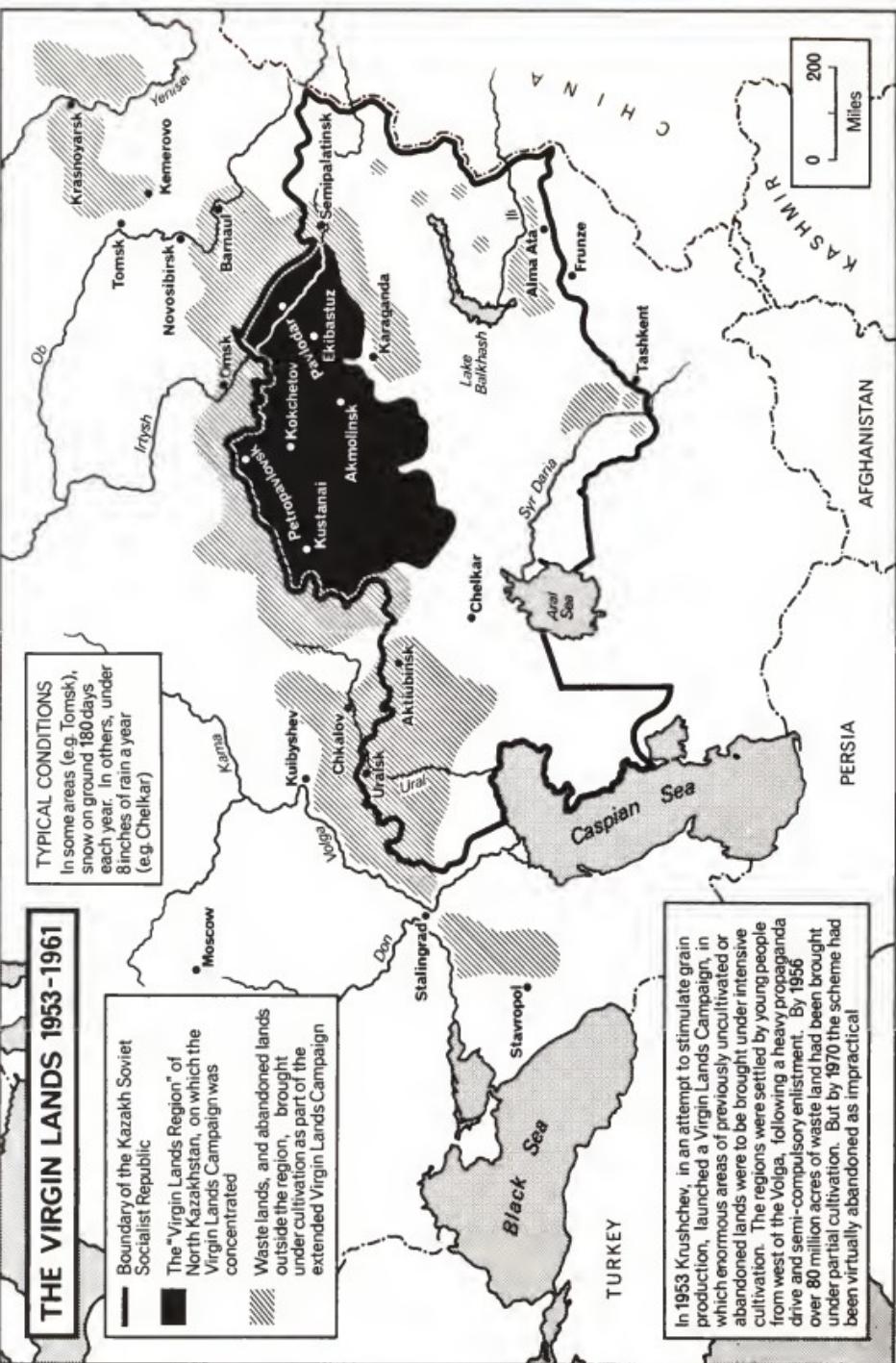
THE VIRGIN LANDS 1953-1961

— Boundary of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic

■ The "Virgin Lands Region" of North Kazakhstan, on which the Virgin Lands Campaign was concentrated

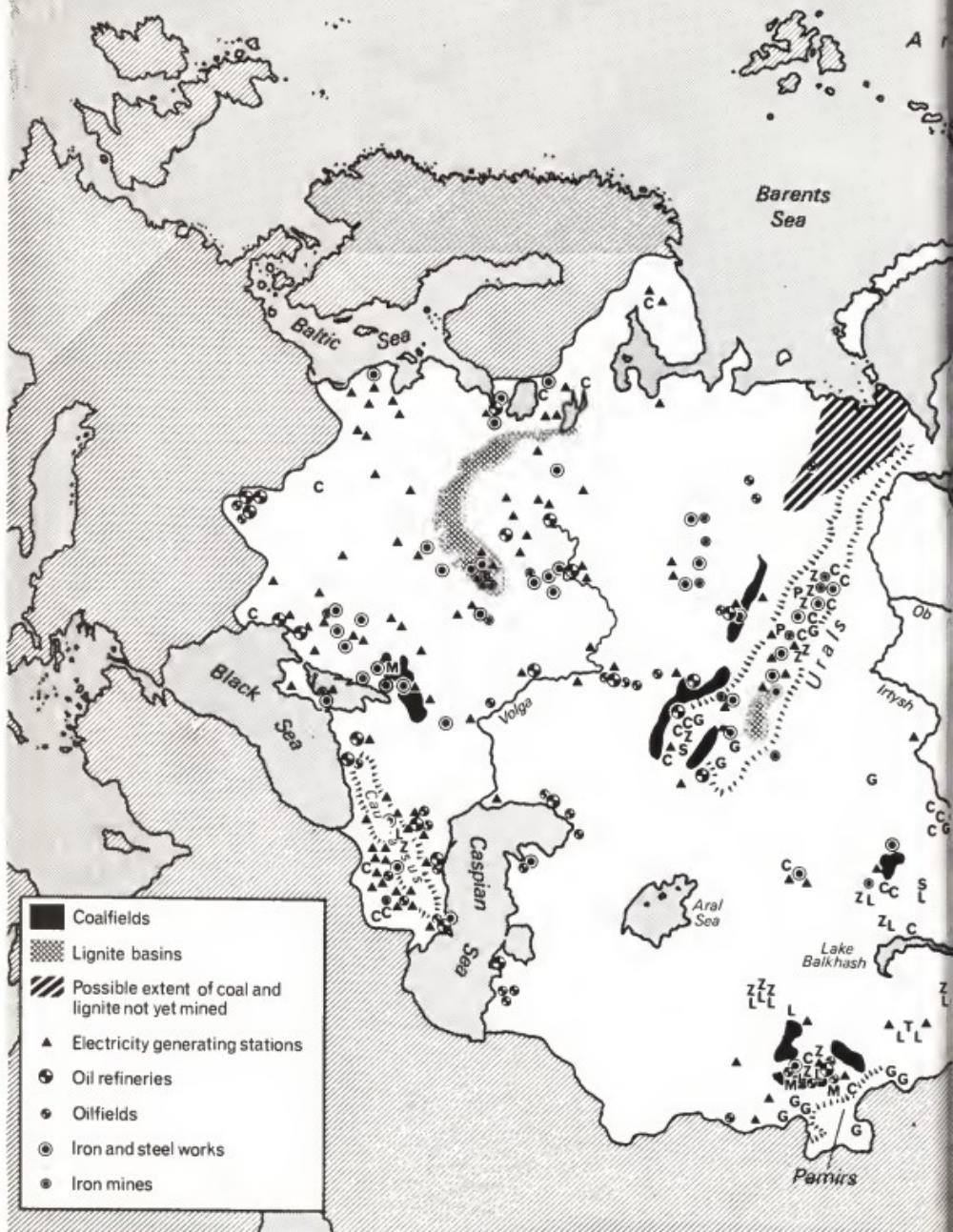
Waste lands, and abandoned lands outside the region, brought under cultivation as part of the extended Virgin Lands Campaign

TYPICAL CONDITIONS
In some areas (e.g. Tomsk),
snow on ground 180 days
each year. In others, under
8 inches of rain a year
(e.g. Chelkar)



In 1953 Krushchev, in an attempt to stimulate grain production, launched a Virgin Lands Campaign, in which enormous areas of previously uncultivated or abandoned lands were to be brought under intensive cultivation. The regions were settled by young people from west of the Volga, following a heavy propaganda drive and semi-compulsory enlistment. By 1956 over 80 million acres of waste land had been brought under partial cultivation. But by 1970 the scheme had been virtually abandoned as impractical

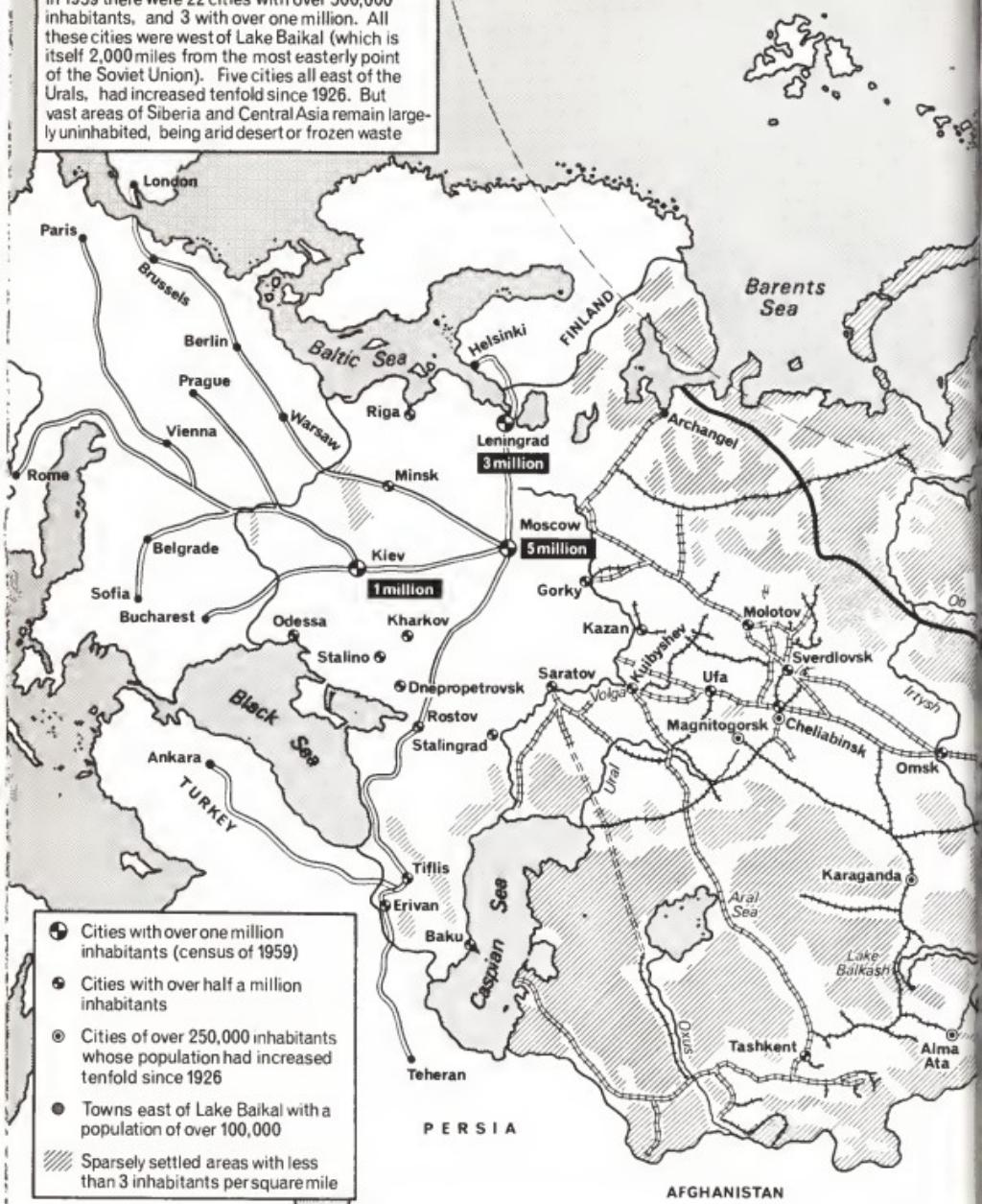
SOVIET HEAVY INDUSTRY AND ITS RAW MATERIALS



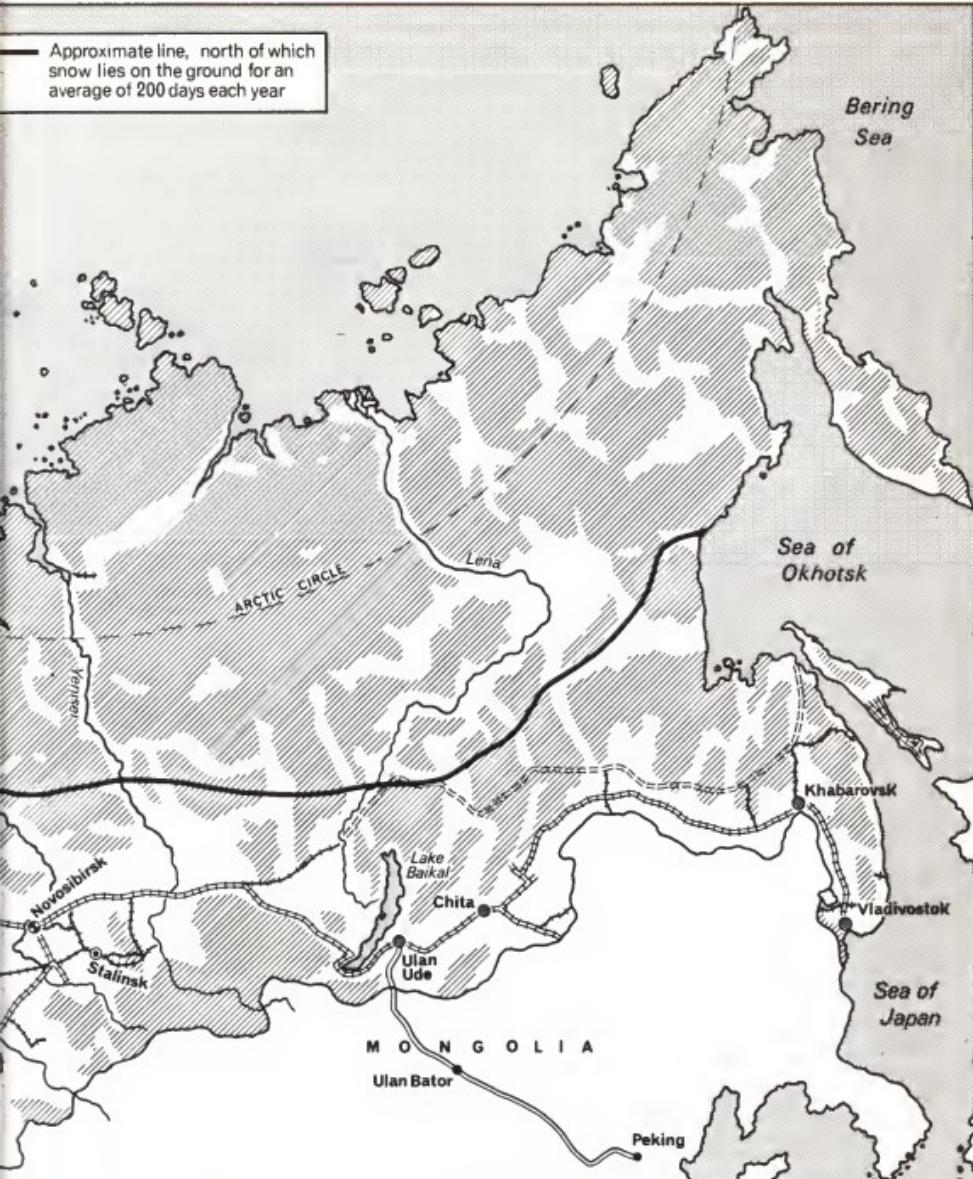


CITIES AND RAILWAYS IN THE SOVIET UNION 1917-1959

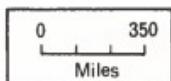
In 1959 there were 22 cities with over 500,000 inhabitants, and 3 with over one million. All these cities were west of Lake Baikal (which is itself 2,000 miles from the most easterly point of the Soviet Union). Five cities all east of the Urals, had increased tenfold since 1926. But vast areas of Siberia and Central Asia remain largely uninhabited, being arid desert or frozen waste.



Approximate line, north of which
snow lies on the ground for an
average of 200 days each year



CHINA



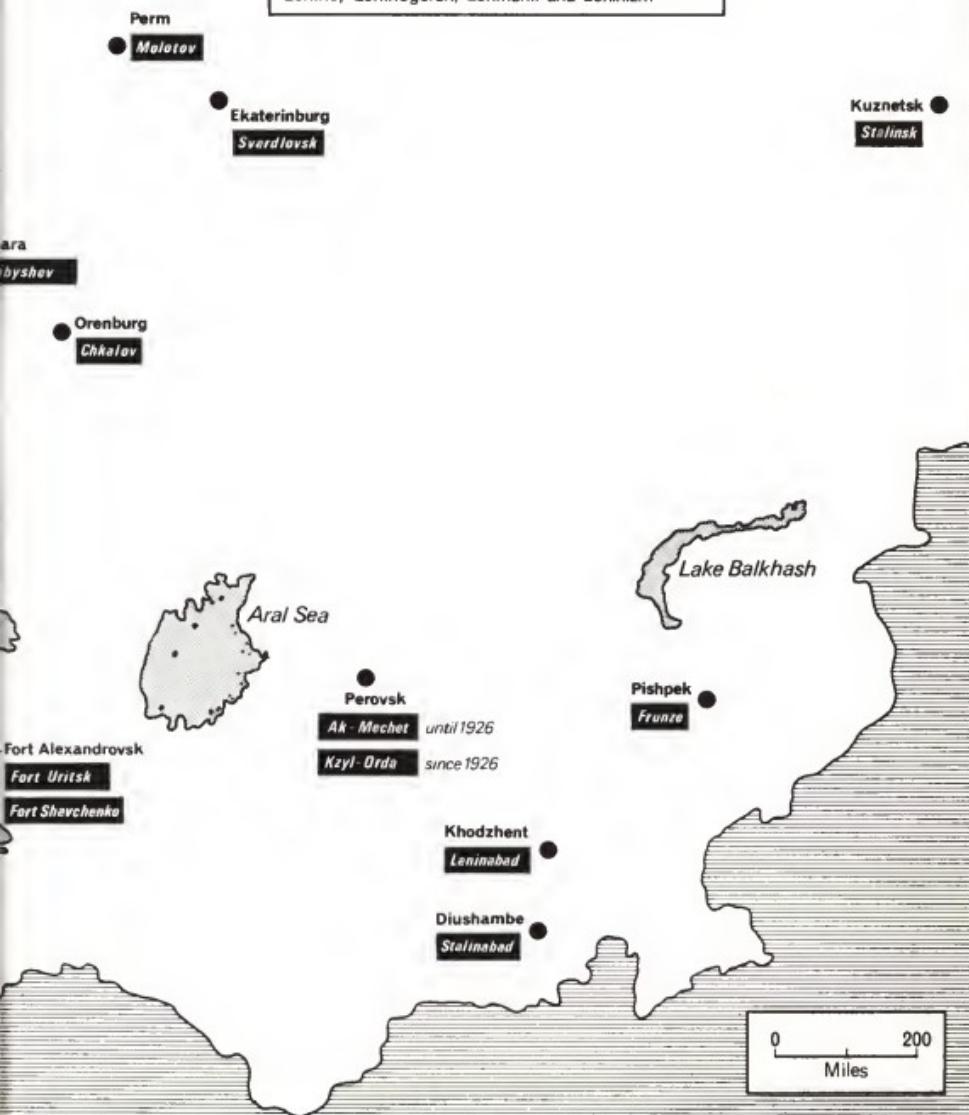
- ===== Railways east of the Volga completed before 1917
- ===== Railways east of the Volga built 1917-1959
- ==== Projected trunk line railways, planned since 1945, but not completed in 1970
- ===== Principal rail links with capital cities outside the Soviet Union

THE CHANGING NAMES OF SOVIET CITIES 1917-1961

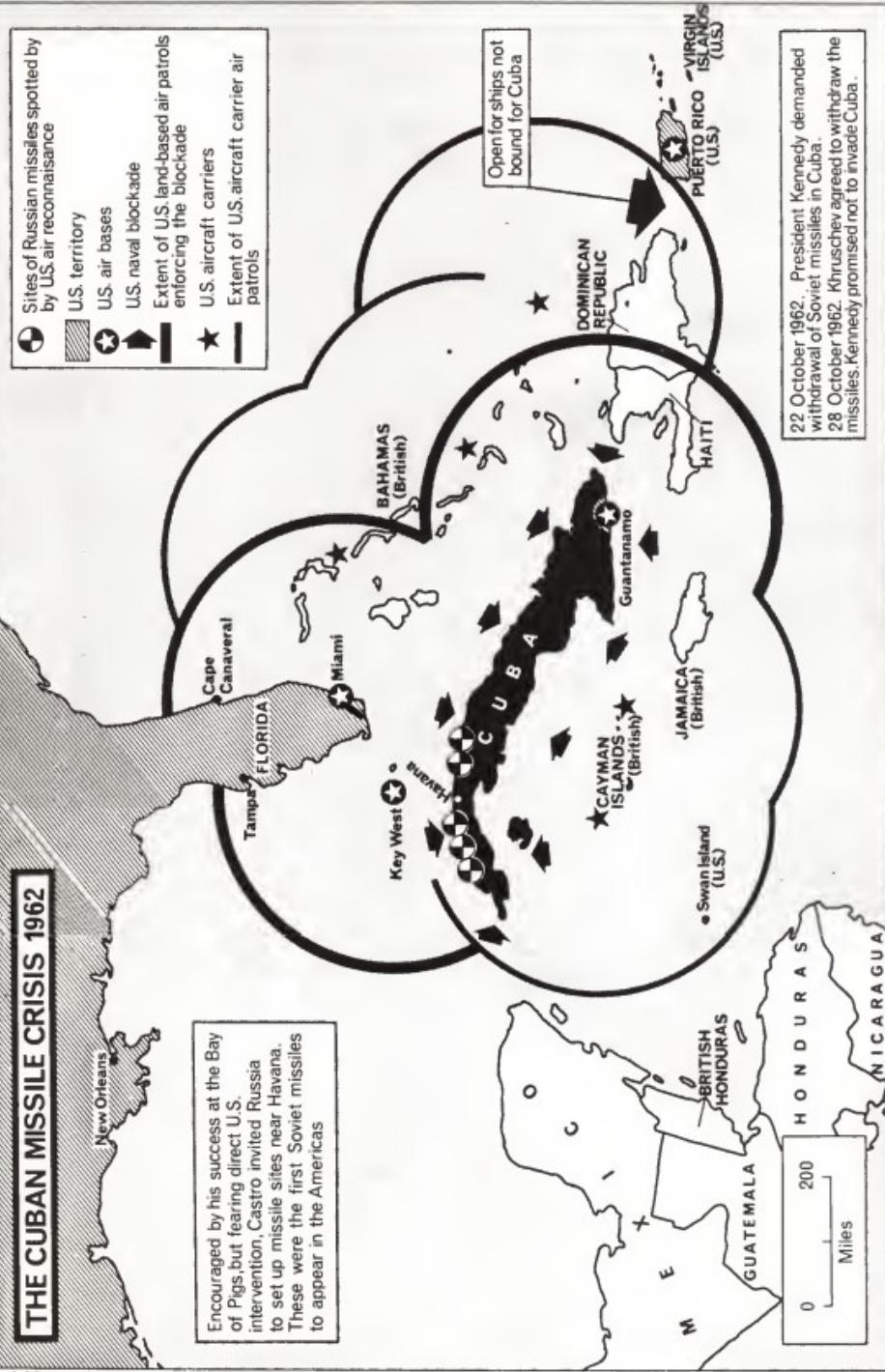


Since 1917 many Soviet cities have changed their names, choosing new names connected with the revolution and its leaders. Many hundred villages and small towns adopted such names as Oktiabrskii (after the October revolution of 1917), Komsomolsk (after the Young Communist League), Pervomaiskoie (the first of May), Krasnoarmeisk (the Red Army), Krasnogvardeisk (the Red Guard), Krasnyi Oktiabr (Red October), Krasnye Barrikady (the Red barricades) and Komintern (the Communist International).

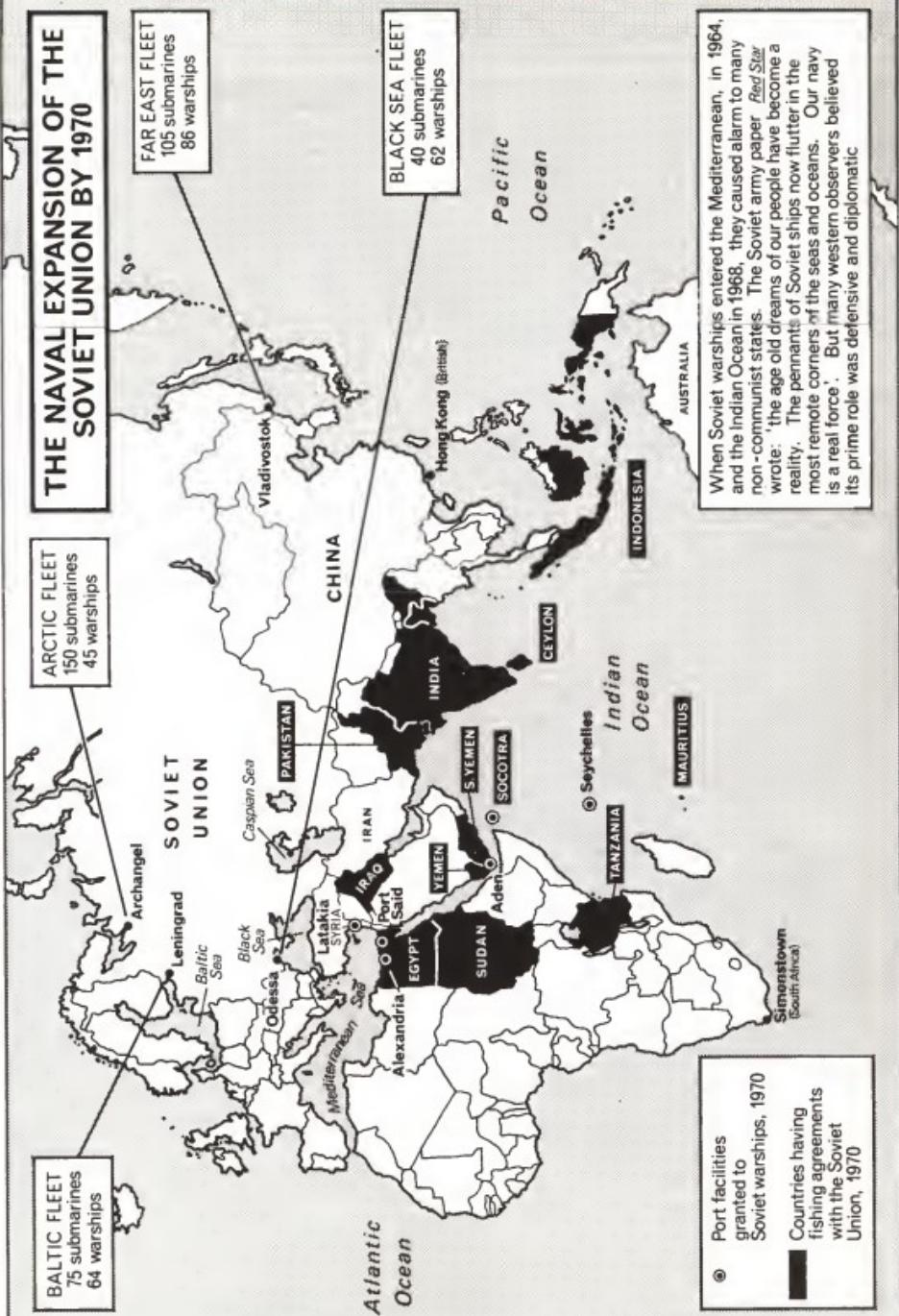
Among the towns and villages named after Lenin are; Lenin, Leninabad, Leninakan, Leningori, Leninka, Lenino, Leninogorsk, Leninskii and Leninizm



THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS 1962



THE NAVAL EXPANSION OF THE SOVIET UNION BY 1970



When Soviet warships entered the Mediterranean, in 1964, and the Indian Ocean in 1968, they caused alarm to many non-communist states. The Soviet army paper *Red Star* wrote: 'the age old dreams of our people have become a reality... The pennants of Soviet ships now flutter in the most remote corners of the seas and oceans. Our navy is a real force.' But many western observers believed its prime role was defensive and diplomatic.

THE SOVIET UNION AND CHINA 1860-1970

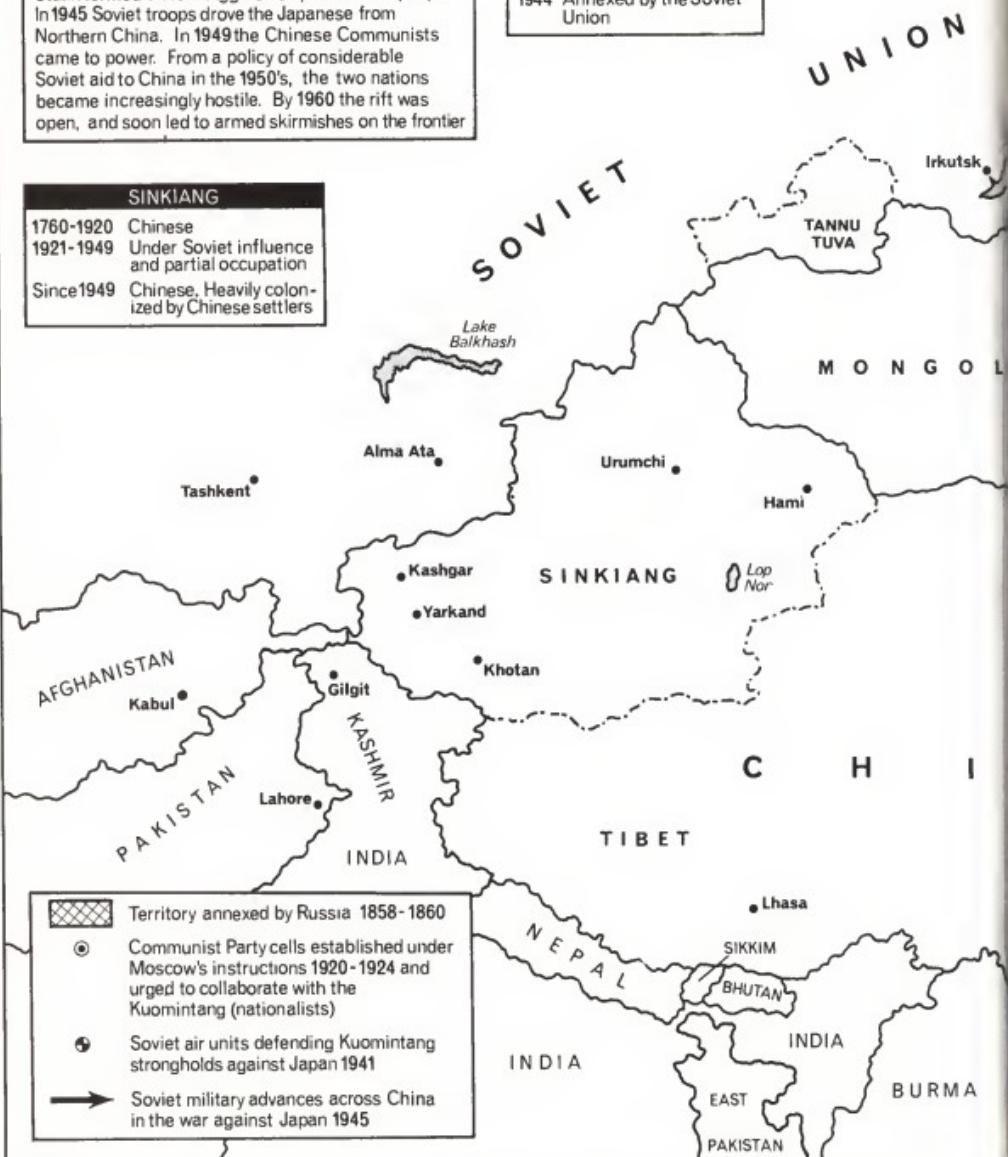
The Chinese Communist Party was founded in 1921. But the Soviet Union preferred to support the Kuomintang under Chiang Kai Shek, to which it gave substantial military aid to establish its power 1923-1927, and to fight the Japanese 1937-1941 (when Stalin formed a Non-Aggression pact with Japan). In 1945 Soviet troops drove the Japanese from Northern China. In 1949 the Chinese Communists came to power. From a policy of considerable Soviet aid to China in the 1950's, the two nations became increasingly hostile. By 1960 the rift was open, and soon led to armed skirmishes on the frontier.

TANNU TUVA

- 1914 Russian protectorate
- 1921 Independent "Peoples' Republic" allied with the Soviet Union
- 1944 Annexed by the Soviet Union

SINKIANG

- 1760-1920 Chinese
- 1921-1949 Under Soviet influence and partial occupation
- Since 1949 Chinese. Heavily colonized by Chinese settlers



0 200
Miles



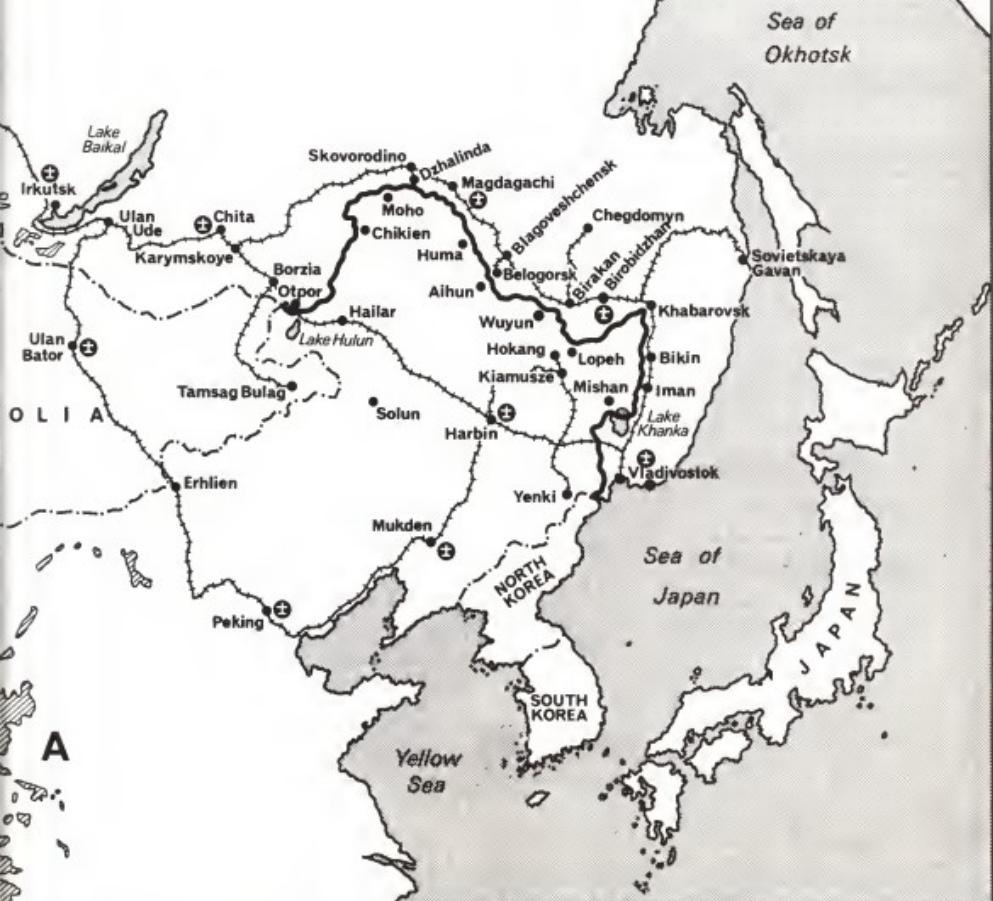
THE SOVIET-CHINESE BORDERLANDS 1970

- The Soviet-Chinese border
- Other international borders
- Soviet, Mongolian and Chinese railways in the border area
- Land over 2000 metres (6562 feet)
- Main airfields

S O V I E T



U N I O N



THE REPUBLICS AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION IN 1970





— Boundary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

[white box] The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR)

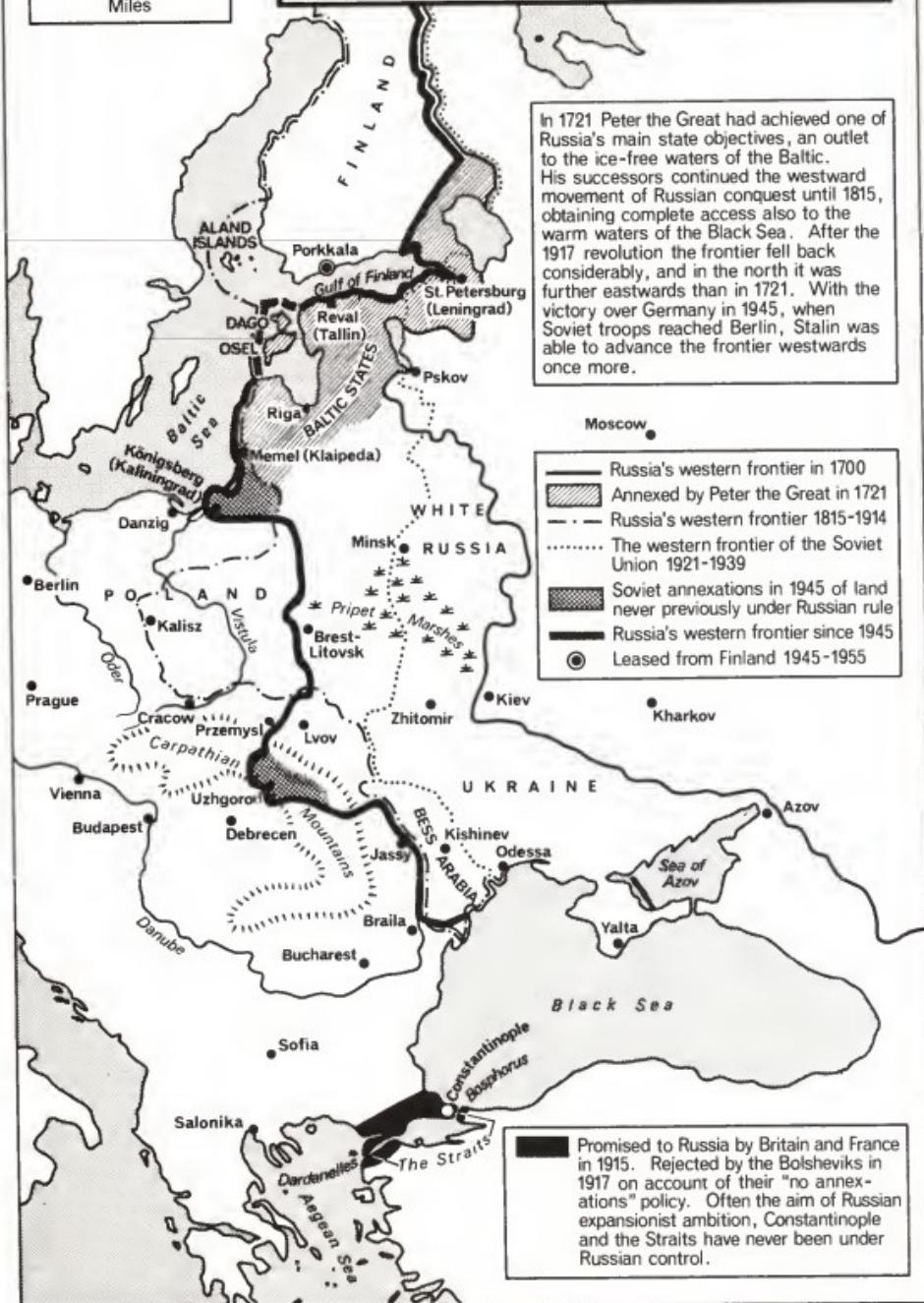
[black box] The 14 other Soviet Republics forming, with the RSFSR the USSR or Soviet Union

[diagonal hatching box] Principal areas within the Soviet Union containing ethnic groups which have been granted autonomous status. The size of the areas depends upon the area of settlement of each group. The largest have been given Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics, Autonomous Oblasts, and National Okrugs

AZAKH S.S.R.

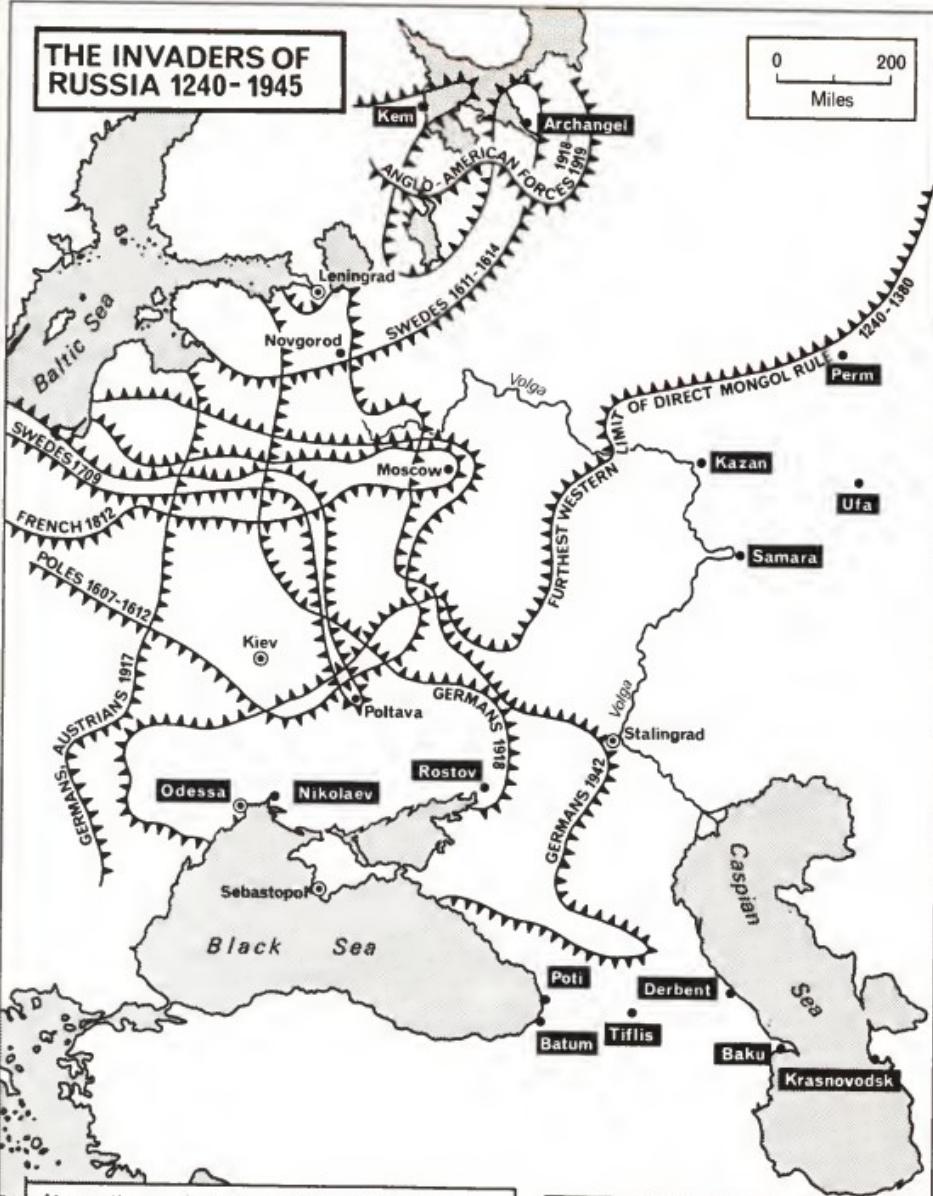
0 250 Miles

RUSSIA'S WESTERN FRONTIER SINCE 1700



THE INVADERS OF RUSSIA 1240-1945

0 200 Miles



At some time or other between 1240 and 1942 almost every part of Russia knew the curse of an invading army. Five major foreign attacks in 700 years brought death and starvation, terror and turmoil, on a scale unique in world history. It is estimated that the war of 1914-1917 cost nearly 2,000,000 Russian lives. In the war of 1941-1945 over 7,500,000 Russian soldiers and 3,000,000 Russian civilians were killed.



Principal invasions of Russia, and territory occupied by invading armies



Cities occupied by foreign troops between 1917 and 1920



"Hero Cities" of the Soviet Union, besieged by the Germans between 1941 and 1944

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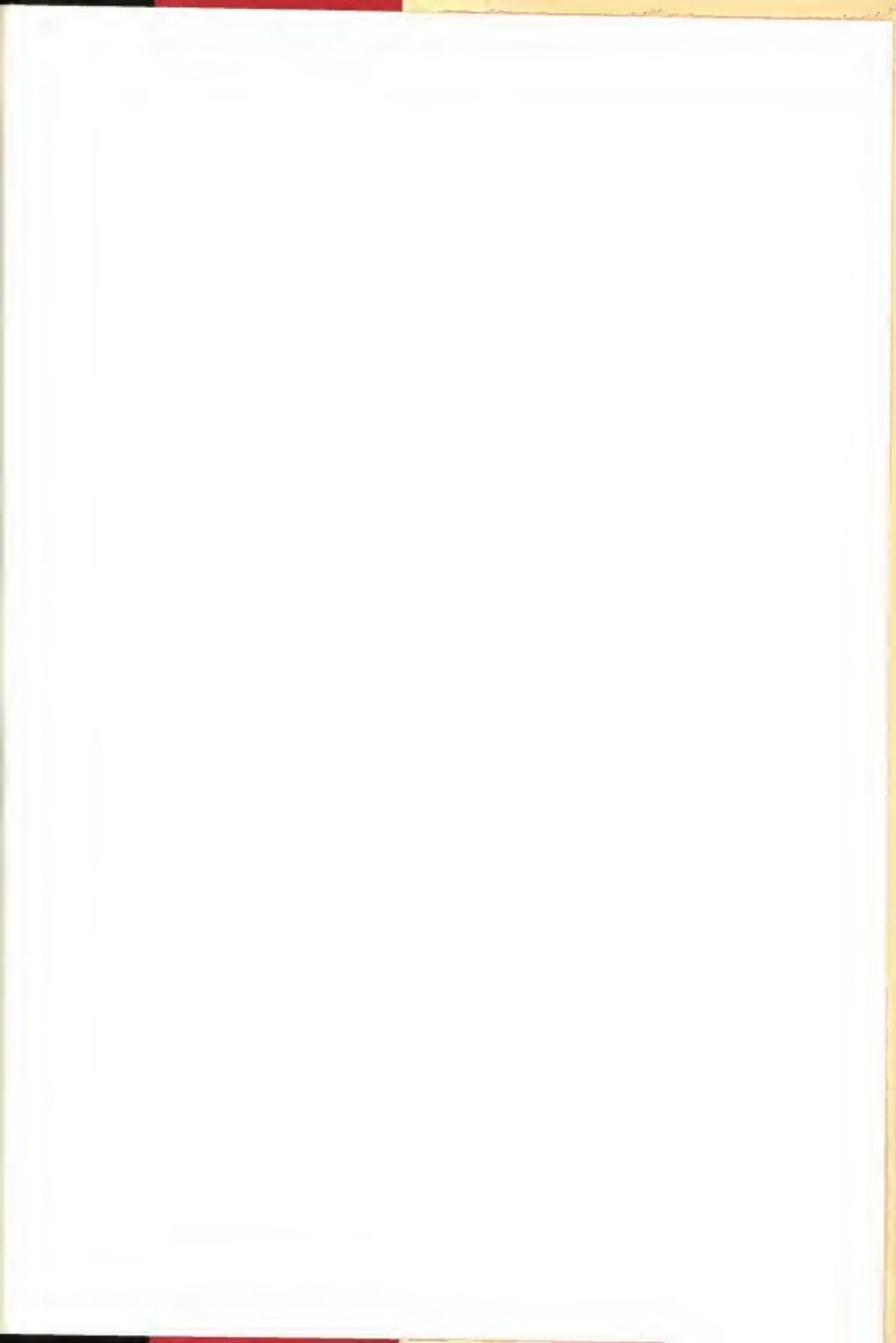
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